The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,038 New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 4, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, PRIAEPE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
—NUBIA	2736	500	R. Hasselwet	5th July
L.BENGAL	4300	800	W. H. Andrews	12th "
M.ROHILLA	3:00	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
*L.KAISAR-I-HIND	3523	700	R. G. Stead	26th "
—SIAM	3:01	500	W. D. Worcester	2nd Aug.
*P.PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M.CATHAY	2983	503	E. Ashdown	16th "
*L.CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. R. Rector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3035	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All Local steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Mail Trains.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Masagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN	3000	600	A. Symons	8th July
CHELMSFORD	3000	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI	3514	550	A. W. Adamson	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310,
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipat Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
GIAVA	4.000	600	20th June.	
SINGAPORE	5.000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5.000	800	1st Aug	20 Sept.
R.RUBATTINO	5,000	800	30th Aug.	10th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK (including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4.000	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiandi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamer for BOMBAY leaves TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
KLEKTRA	P. Mersa	4300	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, June 14, 1887.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P and O. and all othe steamer, without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

THE OFFICE of the above Company is REMOVED to No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Messrs. B. and A. Hormarjee's Buildings.

R. HYDE CHEETHAM, and Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Ld.

Bombay, 13th June 1887.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

THE following ALTERATIONS have been made :—

In the Pusilier Cup for "weight 10st. 7 lbs." read "weight for age raised 21 lbs."

For "winners" read "winners of any race irrespective of its value."

The Stewards' Cup will be open to ponies 13-3 and under those 13-2 and under will be allowed 7 lbs.

Messrs. Lund & Blockley have given a Cup, value Rs. 100, for the Hurdle Handicap.

1st Entries close July 1st.
2nd Entries close July 15th.

J. HANWELL,
Honorary Secretary.

26th June, 1887

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD SCALES

IN STOCK.

Portable Platform Scales of all descriptions and sizes
Cotton Weigher's Beam
Grocers' and Counter Scales
Union or Family Scales and Letter Balances, &c.
Sole Agents for Western India :
PUNNETT & Co., Bombay.
Sub-Agents : M. M. MODY & Co., Ld., Apollo Street, Fort.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, July 8th, 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 4th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Buarch, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on TUESDAY, 5th July, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 2, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information, Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA : 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS SOLUBLE CRESOL.

(CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere,
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant,
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs,
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ¼ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EYE PRESERVERS AND SPECTACLES.

LOW IN PRICE, BUT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoked.

	Rs. a.
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3 8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	7 0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3 0
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4 8
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3 0
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	2 4
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	2 0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30 0
Do. turn pin	34 0
SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.	
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6 0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7 0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20 0
Do. do. turn pin	25 0
Do. curl side for riding	13 8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6 0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20 0
Do. do. turn pin	25 0
Do. do. curl side for riding	13 8
EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.	
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3 4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4 8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7 0
Do, in gold frame	22 8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.	
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1 8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3 0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6 0
EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS EYES.	

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(In preparation)
AND WILL BE SHORTLY PUBLISHED,
LIFE AND CAREER
OF
DEWAN LACHMAN DAS,
PRIME-MINISTER TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF KASHMIR AND JAMMU,
WITH
An elaborate notice of the late DEWAN JOWLA SAHAY.
BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

To be had of Messrs. NEWMAN & Co., CALCUTTA.
London Agents:—TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill.

BASS'S BEER & GUINNESS'S STOUT,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER & SONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout. In the Home market Messrs. Foster and Sons bottling is considered much the best, commands the highest price, and has by far the largest sale.

	Bottles.	Half Bottles.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6 per doz. cash.
Do. do. L. G. A.	" 6 4	4 4 " "
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster & Sons	" 6 6	4 6 " "

CHOICE MANILLA CIGARS.

Nuevo Habano, Cavite brand, per 100, Rs. 5 ; per 1,000 ..... Rs. 45 0
Reinas, a splendid Cigar, per 50 ..... " 5 0

TRE[illegible] "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKEIS of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TEA SERVICES IN CHOICE PATTERNS OF ELECTRO-PLATE Tete-a-Tete, and full size Teapots.

ESTABLISHMENTS.
POONA—Camp and City.
BOMBAY—Oriental Bank Buildings.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

THE MORNING BATH.

KEMP & CO.'S MAGNUM BONUM HONEY SOAP is one of the greatest luxuries obtainable in the East, both for the above and for general toilet purposes, is free from all impurities,

REFRESHING, INVIGORATING, DELIGHTFUL TO USE,

and never fails to impart a healthy tone to the system, the purest, best, and cheapest article yet imported into India.

3 Large Tablets ...Re. 1 0 | Per Packet of doz. .....Rs. 3 8

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887. SHIRTS FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S COMFORT WITH PRECISION. SHIRTS!!

	Rs.		Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 8 / 3 for 23
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9 / 3 for 26
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SILK and WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8 / 3 for 28
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 9 / 3 for 26
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30	TWILL GAUZE LLAMA, Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic	each 9 / 3 for 26
XFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 30	SIPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8 / 3 for 36

HOAR & CO., { SHIRT MAKERS, HOSIERS, &c., } BOMBAY.

SMOKERS who are in search of a really GOOD TOBACCO at a MODERATE COST will be glad to have their ATTENTION drawn to the following CHOICE BRANDS :—

	1lb. tin.	½lb. tin.	¼lb. tin.
* GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE, Manufactured Daily	Rs. 3 4	1 12	...
GOLDEN SHAG, Mild and Delicate, with Full Flavor	" ...	1 12	...
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE, Fresh and Fragrant	" ...	...	0 14
LATAKIA, Genuine Syrian	" ...	1 12	...

* "Appropriately called the 'Prince of Smoking Mixtures,'—it is the Best I have ever smoked in or out of India."

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S EFFERVESCENT SUMMER SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness, allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach. It furnishes to the Blood and System generally, in an agreeable form, those natural Saline elements which are of vital importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4; Per Dozen, Rs. 12.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY.

JUST ISSUED.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S
GENERAL LIST,
CONTAINING NEARLY
ONE THOUSAND ILLUSTRATIONS
of Goods kept in the
Hardware, Electro-plate, Games, Stationery and Pharmacy Departments.
Price per copy, Re. 1.

FREE TO REGULAR CUSTOMERS.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS'
"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.
NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CHALLENGE!
OUR SPRING CROP
NEW SEASON TEAS
FROM COL. HAWES' GARDEN
CANNOT BE SURPASSED
BY ANY OTHER TEAS IN INDIA.
IMMENSE
REDUCTION IN PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb. ; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6 ; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4 ; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2 ; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 ; Congou, As. 14 ; Superfine Bohea, As. 12 ; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

IMPORTANT:

Teas not approved after a fair trial may be exchanged or returned.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.,
BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.	Spare Instruments.	Stencil Plates.
Dumpy Levels.	Architects' Scales.	Field Books.
Levelling Staves.	Marquois Scales.	Level Books.
Prismatic Compasses.	Protractors (all kinds).	Note Books.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water-colours.	Siberian Pencils.	Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Moist do. in pans.	Sable-hair Pencils.	Palette Knives.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.	Hog-hair Tools for Oils.	Dippers, &c.
Oil-colours in Tubes.	Sable do.	Bristol Boards.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.	Varnishes, Oils, &c.	Mounting Boards.
Moist do.	Drawing Papers.	Drawing pencils.
Oil-colour Boxes.	Oil Sketching Paper.	Crayons.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.	Prepared Canvas.	Gold and Silver Shells.
Camel-hair Pencils.	Prepared Millboards.	Gold Leaf.
	Mahl Sticks.	

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

*** ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

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AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 23rd July.
She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.
For further particulars please apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., Ld.

OPENING OF THE GUNTAKUL NANDIAL SECTION OF THE BELLARY KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.

THE Guntakul Nandial Section of the Bellary Kistna State Railway, a distance of 90 miles, will be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway and will be opened for Goods and Passenger Traffic on 11th July 1887.

The Up Mixed Train will leave Nandial at 8-20 a.m., arriving at Guntakul Junction at 3-50 p. m., and the Down Mixed Train will leave Guntakul Junction at 5-40 a. m., arriving at Nandial at 3-40 p. m.

For further particulars see notices at the Company's Stations or apply to the Traffic Manager, Dharwar.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Dharwar, 27 June 1887.

MRS. RADHABAI ATMARAM SAGOON,
BOOKSELLER, 135, KALKADAVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Sala's Under the Sun	1 8
Dead Souls: A Russian Novel, by Nikolai V. Gogol	1 8
Taras Bulba: A Russian Novel, by Nikolai V. Gogol	1 8
Mermaid Series: the Best Plays of the Old Dramatists:—	
1 Thomas Middleton, by A C Swinburne	1 8
2 Messinger, edited by Arthur Symons	1 8
3 Marlowe, " H. Ellis	1 8
The Meadowsweet Comedy, by Th. A. Pinkerton	4 4
The Story of the Nations: Ancient Egypt, by G. Rawlinson	3 0
English as She is taught with a Commentary, by Mark Twain	1 2
Jack of Hearts: a Story of Bohemia and Belgravia, by H. T. Johnson	0 9
The Two Convicts, by F. Gerstaecker	0 9
Wylie's Labour, Leisure and Luxury	0 10
Sebastian, by Catherine Saunders	1 2
The Pansy Books: Echoing and Re-echoing, by F. Huntington	1 4
The Pansy Books: Four Girls at Chautauqua, by Pansy	1 4
The Pansy Books: Three People, by Pansy	1 4
" Little Fishers and their Nets, by Pansy	1 4
The Pansy Books: Christie's Christmas, by Pansy	1 4
Montaigne's Essays, edited by H. Morley	2 0
The First Year of a Silken Reign, by A. W. Tuer and Ch. E. Fagan, with illustrations	3 8
On the Scent, by Lady Margaret Majendie	3 8
King Solomon's Mines, by H. R. Haggard	2 13
She, by H. R. Haggard	3 8
Fickle Heart! by F. Du Boisgobey	1 2
Beforehand, by L. T. Meade	0 9
Our Dogs and their Diseases, by G. S. Heatley	2 0
Mary Jane's Memoirs, by G. R. Sims	1 2
In a Silver Sea, by B. L. Farjeon	1 2
The Book of Recitations, by Ch. Hartley	0 9
Popular Eddition of English Men of Letter Series, by Morley. Paper cover 9 Annas each, and cloth	0 14
1 Johnson, by L. Stephen. 2 Scott, by Hutton. 3 Gibbon, by Morison. 4 Shelley, by Symonds. 5 Hume, by Huxley.	
Great Writers, edited by E. S. Robertson, each	0 9
1 Life of Longfellow, by Robertson. 2 Life of Coleridge, by H. Caine. 3 Life of Dickens, by F. T. Marzials. 4 Life of D. G. Rossetti, by J. Knight. 5 Life of S. Johnson, by Grant. 6 Life of Darwin, by Bettany.	
Fifty Years' National Progress, by M. G. Mulhall	0 9
British Art during Her Majesty's Reign, 1837-1887	3 0
Buffalo Bill, by H. L. Williams	0 5
The Whiteboy, by Mrs. S. C. Hall	0 5
Ten Thousand a Year, by S. Warren, 2 Parts	0 9
Poems, by E. B. Browning. Cloth gilt edges	2 0
Sensational novels ..... each Part	0 9

The *Standard* says:—"The romances of Gaboriau and Duc Boisgobey picture the marvellous Lecoq and other wonders of shrewdness, who piece together the elaborate details of the most complicated crimes, as Professor Owen, with the smallest bone as a foundation, could re-construct the most extraordinary animals."

BY EMILE GABORIAU.

In Peril of his Life.	The Mystery of Orcival.
The Lerouge Case.	TheCount'sMillions. 2Vols.
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BY FORTUNE DU BOISGOBEY.

The *Times* says:—"M. Du Boisgobey gives us no tiresome descriptions of laboured analysis of character. Under his facile pen plots full of incident are quickly opened and unwound. He does not stop to moralize; all his art consists in creating intricacies which shall keep the reader's curiosity on the stretch, and offer a full scope to his own really wonderful ingenuity for unravelling."

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RAMCHANDRA GOVIND,
Manager.

Bombay, 2nd July 1887.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
IN LIQUIDATION.
NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Liquidation of the Oriental Bank Corporation has reached a stage at which I feel justified in informing the Creditors that they will probably receive 19s. 9d. in the pound on the amounts of their claims. I am enabled to make this notification in consequence of my having, on the 18th March, entered into a Conditional Agreement with the Assets Realization Company, Limited, for the purchase by them of all the Assets of the Corporation, which are at present outstanding, the consideration for this purchase being the payment of dividends in addition to the 16s. 3d. already paid to the Creditors as under:—

1s. 3d. on the 28th February 1888.
1s. 3d. on the 28th February 1889.
1s. on the 28th February 1890.

making together 19s. 9d. in the pound.

This of course does not apply to those Creditors who have agreed to accept 17s. in the pound in discharge of their claim. In any case where such dividend of 17s. has not been paid, the necessary amount to make up 17s. will be paid.

On the 12th May last, the Conditional Agreement came before Mr. Justice Chitty, and he then approved it and directed that it should be carried into effect, and his order having been appealed against, the Court of Appeal has declined to disturb it.

I may add that the property of the Corporation will remain under my control until the Agreement of purchase has been fully performed.

THOS. A. WELTON,
Official Liquidator.

London, E.C., 7th June 1887.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held in the Rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Graham's Buildings, on THURSDAY, the 7th July 1887, at 4 p.m., to elect new Members and transact any other business that may be brought forward.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, June 29, 1887.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1887-88.

FIRST ENTRANCES for ARAB C.B. and PONY RACES CLOSE 15th July. See Prospectus, for Copies of which apply to

HON. SECRETARY, C. T. Races,
5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on TUESDAY next, the 5th proximo, at 11-30 a.m., by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General, Bombay, and Ex. Comt. Officer, Poona, for the Supply of Wheat required for Poona.

Forms of Tenders with further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

W. WILD, Major,
For Comt. Storekeeper-General.

Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 30 June 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 24th June, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that separate Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDUL and MADAT, respectively, and the Town and Island of Bombay, for five years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the license and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandul must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 700 and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, 22nd June 1887.
NOTIFICATION.—No. 46.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following Notice by the Government of Ceylon is republished for general information:—

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR has been pleased to direct that the following Notices to Mariners be published for general information:—

By His Excellency's command,
Sd. W. H. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, June 2, 1887.

CEYLON, EAST COAST.

Take warning that a Bonfire will be lighted on the summit of the hill called Pamputimalai, the position and bearings whereof are indicated below, on the night of June 28, 1887:—

POSITION.

From Friar's Hood	S 22 E,	7 miles (nautical).
From Batticaloa Signal Flagstaff	S 22 W, 27	do.
From Komari	N 41 W, 25	do.

BEARINGS.

7° 19' 59" N.; 81° 32' 59" E."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

B. H. POTTINGER,
Brigadier-General,
Secretary to Government.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colineries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-12 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.
J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

POMMERY AND GRENO.

WE keep in stock supplies of this best Champagne.

Per case of 1 doz. quarts ..... Rs. 72
Per case of 2 doz. pints ..... Rs. 75
LESS 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.

SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES.
Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS.
Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.
FLANNEL DRE SING GOWNS.
Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.

DRESSES.

CASHMIRE AND NUN'S VEILING.
Rs. 40, 45, 50 and upwards.
SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES.
Rs. 70, 80, 100 and upwards.
TULLE BALL DRESSES.
Rs. 55, 65, 80 and upwards.

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND [illegible]
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE. MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COUPER AND TOSH,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

MANUFACTURERS of Builders' and Contractors' Iron Work, Ornamental Castings from the finest designs.

CASTINGS CLEAN AND SHARP.
Designs and Estimates furnished on receipt of full particulars.

IRON WORK. RAILINGS.
GIRDERS. COLUMNS.
ROAD ROLLERS, SPUR AND BEVIL GEAR
LAMP POSTS, ROPE PULLEY GEAR,
And General Castings of all kinds.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Marshall and Thunder's Automatic Metallic Spring Packing for Piston Rods, Valve Spindles, &c.
PERFECT ELASTICITY, PERFECT SAFETY.
GREAT DURABILITY, GREAT ECONOMY.

THE PATENT SLIP ENGINE WORKS,
MAZAGON, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,
ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameters Cutters for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Sundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and otter Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE & CO., in soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.
our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,250,000
RESERVE FUND ..... 2[illegible] 00

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rate to be obtained on application. [illegible] deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULARNOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS
Agent.

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, 31st July December 12, 1885.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET'S
"B" BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
IN MAGNUMS, QUARTS AND PINTS.
APPLY TO
LYON & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS BOMBAY PRESIDNCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. plats.
Ernest Irroy e Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 36 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 34 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 38 0	" 26 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. FABERMANN, SOHNE, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Lanbenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. 12 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 12 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" "
Leidfrauenmilch	" 21 0	" 16 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" "
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 22 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 22 0
Marcobrunner	" 32	" 21 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 30 0

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	
Fine	" 22 0	
Very fine	" 27 0	
Most particular Preserve Old Red Port	" 36 0	

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 16 0	" "
Les Cases	" "	" 15 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 15 0	" "
Chateau Leoville	" 18 0	" "
Chateau Lo Rco St. Estephe	" 21 0	" "
Chateau Lafite	" 23 0	" "
Chateau Mautcoh	" 27 0	" "
From MUNNEN & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	" "
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" "
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" "
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 9 0
Ora de Barrayre	" 16 0	" "
From J. ROMERO & SONS, WINE.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	" "
Chateau Roomer	" 18 0	" "
From FRANZSCARYARY.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 13 0	" 14 0
From BRANDENSTEIN FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 14 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 11 0
Chateau Larose	" 30 0	" 32 0

BRANDY.

F. Desmadier & Co.'s "Ready"	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne (Monopole Red Bars)	" 35 0	
Cognac, Gold Labels, Gold capsules	" 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	" 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	" 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	" 32 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky "as"	Rs. 25 0	
"	" 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 4 4	" 2 4
Antons Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 4	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 0	" 3 4
Grimm's	" 3 0	" "

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	" "
Vino Barbera	" 15 0	" "
Vino Grignolino	" 15 0	" "

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	" "
" Finest	" 18 0	" "
Vin Marsaque a case of 24 Bottles	" 20 0	" "
Finest Kummel	" 30 0	" "
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	" 15 0	" "
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 32 0	" "

Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 25 lbs. Rs. 0 11 per lb.
Best Swiss Honey a tins of 2 lbs. " 1 4 per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUCES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per 1 lb. tin	Per Small Tin.
Danish Butter, finest	Rs. 1 4	Rs. "
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	" 1 lb. tin at 1 0	" 0 8
	" 2 do. do. 1 12	" 1 0

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs. 1 8	Rs. 1 0
Asparagus, middle size	" 1 0	" "
Celery	" "	" 0 10
French Beans	" "	" 0 10
Young Ont Beans	" "	" 0 10
Young Peas I.	" "	" 0 12
" II.	" "	" 0 10
Peas for Soup	" "	" 0 12
Young Carrots	" "	" 0 10
Spinage in Water	" "	" 0 10
Small Beagoo	" "	" 1 8
Smoked Sausages	" "	" 1 8

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandize and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,600,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also on LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

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Income	£1,479,518	£1,515,165
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MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and nausea, to calm and assuage the weary actions of prostrated nature, invigorate the nervous energies, to restore the natural warmth of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera or Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgia, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London:—Dear Sir,—We consider this opportunity of contradicting the many

BOMBAY.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd :—Arabia (s), from Karachi. Yesterday :—Clan Maclean (s), Mauritius.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 2nd :—Akola (s), for Zanzibar ; and Persia (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Eddistone (s), for Dunkirk ; Kt. Errant (s), Havre ; Greystoke (s), Naples ; and Worsley Hall (s), Genoa and Marseilles.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. George Bunyan, residing in Taana Street, on the Port Trust Estate, reported to the police the theft of a silver watch and chain, of the collective value of Rs. 90, from his house early on Friday morning.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—A mill labourer, named Bhow Putlin, was on Saturday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan, of indecently assaulting a woman named Bheema, whil passing along the road near the Byculla Railway Overbridge, on the forenoon of that day. He was sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonmont.

A BREACH OF THE GANJA LICENCE.—Nathoo Harbajan a licensed ganja seller, was on Saturday charged at the instance of Mr. R. Maidment, an Abkari Inspector, before Mr. P. Ryan, with committing a breach of the fourth condition of his ganja license, by selling ganja at the Wittoobe Temple fair at Matoonga, which was being held at that locality on Friday. The accused, on admitting the truth of the charge, was fined Rs. 10.

THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—We are informed that this company's mills, which are situated at Akola, in the Berars, on an extensive area of ground, are fast approaching completion. The engines and boiler were tried on Friday last, in the presence of a large crowd of people, and they worked satisfactorily. The mills and other machinery having been put in, the agents, Messrs. Banaji, Kasrak and Co., intend to work the factory in about a week.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Nathia Peersjee, aged 25 years, a labourer employed in a cotton godown at Lower Colaba. On Friday afternoon deceased accidentally fell off a tier of bales of unpressed cotton, a height of about 16 feet, and sustained a fracture to his skull. He was then removed to the hospital, where he died from its effects at half-past 7 o'clock on Saturday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

THE KAREEWADY GOVERNMENT GIRLS' SCHOOL.—This school, originally founded by Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengaleo, C.I.E., and afterwards made over to Government in a state of efficiency, is quietly doing good work under its lady teachers. An annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the girls of the school was held last week on the school premises, when Mr. Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengaleo, Rao Saheb Chugoolal, Educational Inspector, and others were present, as well as several native ladies. Some of the girls were examined and sang songs, after which prizes were distributed by Mr. Sorabjee and other gentlemen.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—An inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Soonderbai, a Hindoo woman aged 57 years. Deceased for the past four or five months was out of her mind. She was missed from her house that morning, and upon a search being made for her by the relatives, her dead body was found floating in a well near her house. The body was dressed as when she was last seen alive, with none of her ornaments were missing. There were no marks of violence on the body. The verdict was that the death of Soonderbai was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well while in an unsound state of mind.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE ZOROASTRIANS IN PERSIA.—An address of congratulation on his being knighted was presented to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit on the 1st inst., at his residence, Petit Hall, from the Zoroastrians residing in Persia. Sir Dinshaw has done much for the amelioration of the condition of his co-religionists residing in Persia ; and they have not been slow to acknowledge their obligations to him. The address was enclosed in a valuable casket, and was presented by a deputation of Persian Zoroastrians, headed by Moola Kaikhoro Meherwan Irance. Sir Dinshaw made a suitable reply to the address ; and after the distribution of flowers, rose water, and *pan-soparee*, the deputation withdrew.

POISONED BY ARSENIC.—An adjourned inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, at the morgue, into the circumstances connected with the death of Bhugwundas Salatram, a Hindoo mendicant, who arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad on the 18th ultimo, and put up in the dhurrumsalla at Falkland Road, and from whence he was removed by the keeper of the dhurrumsalla on the 15th ultimo, suffering severely. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died the same night. Dr. R. Manser, the acting second physician of the J. J. Hospital, who made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, said he found the whole of the intestines and the stomach of the deceased in an inflamed condition. He found a quantity of white powder in the intestines, which may be estimated at about 10 grains, which he by analysis found to be white arsenic. The quantity of arsenic which he found in the stomach was more than sufficient to destroy life. A poisonous dose in the smallest quantity would be about two grains. He was of opinion that the cause of death was poisoning by arsenic. Babajee Arjoon a police havildar of the Detective Branch, deposed, that on the 19th ultimo, he was ordered to go to Surat and Ahmedabad to enquire about the deceased, where he was supposed to have come from. He went to both places, but was unable to find any person who knew deceased or could give any information about him. He returned to Bombay on the 27th ultimo. The jury thereupon returned the following verdict, that the death of Bhugwundas Salatram was caused by poisoning by arsenic, but under what circumstances the arsenic was administered there is no evidence to say.

THE NARAYAN COTTON MILLS.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on Saturday afternoon, on the mill premises, near Chowpattee, Mr. Shantaram Narayan being called to the chair. The following report was submitted by the directors :—

"The balance sheet with the statement of profit and loss for the year ending 30th April 1887, is herewith submitted. It is to be regretted this account does not exhibit a profitable result in the past year's working ; this fact is mainly due to the want of working capital ; this want has been keenly felt and has caused serious inconvenience and loss. It has not been deemed advisable to add to the liabilities of the company, by raising further debts to provide a working capital. Rather than increase the burden of the company's liabilities, it would be perhaps more conducive to the company's interests to take measures by which to clear off those liabilities and to put the mills uponan improved footing both as to producing power and working capital. To carry out this end the company's agents would, if necessary, forego in part or altogether, the advantages and privileges secured to them by the memorandum and articles of association ; and it might even become necessary to wind up the present company and to reconstruct another upon the improved basis. The expediency of this measure it will be for you to consider. For some time past negotiations have been afoot with different parties for carrying out the object above indicated, but they have not yet resulted in any matured proposals. If these negotiations do not bring forth any such proposals, and if a provision of sufficient capital could not be secured for working the mills, it would be for the best interests of the company that it should be voluntarily wound up. During the past year calls to the extent of Rs. 4,500 were recovered, there still remains unpaid a balance of Rs. 42,750. It has become necessary to institute suits for the recovery of such calls as were likely to be barred by time. The mills are insured to the extent of Rs. 2,50,000. Two of the directors, viz., Dr. J. Gerson da Cunha and Mr. Merwanjee Cawasjee Motisha retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

The report was unanimously adopted on the chairman's motion. With reference to a suggestion in the report regarding the financial condition of the mill it was resolved that a special general meeting should be convened, as soon as possible, for the purpose of deciding whether the mills should continue to work, if satisfactory financial arrangements could be made, or whether the company should be voluntarily wound up. Mr. Jairajbhoy Muccoonjee and Mr. Eknath Ragoonath Khote were elected directors in place of the retiring directors. Mr. Ragoonath N. Khote, C.I.E., was also elected to a vacancy on the board. Messrs. Atmaram Balkrishna and Nana Govindji were appointed auditors, their remuneration to be fixed by the directors. This concluded the proceedings.

CRICKET AT THE GYMKHANA.

THE "Eleven" *versus* the "Twenty-two" match, begun on Friday, was continued with marvellous punctuality on Saturday, at 1 p.m. The "not out" of the day before were Messrs. Biddy and Bice. The former increased his score by two, and was then clean bowled by Challenor. The remaining players made a very poor show, and the whole side was out for 123. Holland, who was bowling very steadily, took eleven wickets, Moseley five, and Challenor five.

At 1-45 the "Eleven" sent to the wickets Messrs. Moseley and Gould, Messrs. Curtis and Kreyer were the bowlers. Curtis is a fast round arm of good length. When he had delivered nine overs, three of which were maidens, and had taken one wicket for thirteen runs, he was taken off, to the surprise of the lookers on. Kreyer is a medium pace round with an easy delivery, and will be an acquisition this season to the Gymkhana. Moseley made twelve by some rather elevated hitting, when he was well taken at point off Curtis. Gould, after being badly missed at point, after making four runs, managed to keep up his wicket with many hairbreadth escapes, and eventually made forty runs. He went in first, as stated, saw eight crickets fall, and was still not out when the play was stopped by rain. His innings was a very useful contribution. His style is very good, but he loses many runs by standing behind the wickets and never backing up. Holland played very correct cricket, and a cut for four, he made off Kreyer, was a treat to see. After knocking up 13 he was bowled by a very good length ball of Kreyer. Rich, Bell, Macbeth, Blackwell and Pogson, from whom better things were expected, made four runs between them. Young, a very old hand, and Whyte made the game a little more lively; the former after making six was taken by a shooter of Brooks'. Whyte made five, and with a total 86 for eights wickets, play was put a stop to, and could not be resumed.

The result of the trial match is that no very great cricket talent has been unearthed. With the exception of Curtis, who is a really good all round man, none of the new blood greatly distinguished themselves. Hancock and Tancred will probably be heard of again, and Bell and Moseley will no doubt have many more opportunities of showing what they can do. The weakness of the Gymkhana this year would appear to be in their bowling, which, with the exception of the play of Holland, Kreyer and Moseley, was pitiful to behold. We except Curtis, but he unfortunately is leaving Bombay immediately. The fielding on both sides was not bad, but neither was it very good. There was a want of smartness generally in returning the ball, and too much fumbling. Without practice in the field, this smartness of rushing in to meet the ball, picking it up clean, and slinging it in, all with one action, is not be attained. The fatal mistake men at the nets make is, that if they can get hold of a ball and get it within a yard of the stumps, they fancy they are "bowlers," whereas, if they stood out in the field and practise stopping and catching, they would be a great deal more useful to their side.

Below is the full score. The game remains drawn, as the Gymkhana have to play the Carlton next Saturday :—

THE TWENTY-TWO.

FIRST INNINGS.

Lieut Curtis, b Holland	32
R Cobbold, b Challenor	0
H Dunk, b Holland	1
Lieut Kreyer, b Holland	6
J F Graham, c Macbeth, b Holland	0
N S Glazebrook, c Holland, b Moseley	7
Lieut Hancock, run out	10
Lieut Harrison, c Bell, b Moseley	9
Rev E Hall, c Gould, b Moseley	1
F Gamble, b Moseley	8
Capt Sankey, b Holland	5
S S Cooper b Holland	4
Lieut Tancred, c and b Challenor	10
D Brooks, b Holland	0
W H Biddy, b Challenor	8
W Bice, b Holland	1
A King, b Holland	1
Major Rochefort, b Challenor	0
H Wright, b Holland	1
F Falkner, not out	2
H O'Connor, b Holland	0
H Nixon, b Holland	0
Extras, byes 9, wides 2	11
Total	123

BOMBAY ANALYSIS.

	Balls	Runs	Wickets	Maiden
Holland	147	44	12	9
Challenor*	85	31	4	4
Moseley	55	25	4	2
Macbeth	10	9	0	0
Whyte	15	4	0	1

* Bowled 2 wides.

THE ELEVEN.

FIRST INNINGS.

Lieut Moseley, c Rochefort, b Curtis	12
A P Gould, not out	40
W Holland, b Kreyer	13
J Rich, c Gamble, b Glazebrook	2
Lieut Bell, c Curtis, b Kreyer	0
J B K Macbeth, b Kreyer	2
F H Blackwell, b Faulkner	0
J Pogson, b Kreyer	0
W E Young, b Brooks	6
Lieut Whyte, not out	5
Capt Challenor, did not bat	0
Byes 3, l-byes 1, wides 2	6
Total for 8 wickets	86

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Brooks	20	10	0	1
Curtis	55	15	4	1
Falkner	40	6	3	1
Kreyer	110	38	8	4
Cobbold	10	4	0	0
Glazebrook	35	7	2	1

THE REVOLT IN AFGHANISTAN.

THE fight near the Ab-i-stada Lake, which occurred on the 13th June, seems to have been on a larger scale than was at first stated. Reports from Kabul, Kandahar, and Ghazni coincide in regard to heavy losses having been sustained on both sides. Some hundreds altogether were killed and wounded.

The Amir recently sent a proclamation to Kurram and Khost saying that a force was marching there, and threatening vengeance against all who supported Nur Mahomed, at the same time offering a reward for the latter, dead or alive. The adventurer, finding himself in consequence deserted by the Mungals and Khostwals, hastened to quit, and has now taken refuge at Tirah, in the Afridi country.

Another report tells a very different story. The presents which Nur Mahomed Khan had ordered from Peshawar reached him, it is said, and were distributed among the inhabitants of Jadran, to induce them to revolt, about eighteen days ago. The Mangal tribe received Nur Mahomed Khan with enthusiasm, and gave a great tribal feast in his honour.

RUSSIAN INTRIGUES IN CENTRAL ASIA.

THE Chief Afghan refugee, employed by the Russians to work political intrigues in Badakshan, Chitral, and even Swat appears to be, from Afghan accounts which have reached Lahore, one Omra Khan, an inhabitant of Badakshan, who has now resided for years at Kolab, in Bokhara under Russian patronage. He was once sent by the Amir of Bokhara on a mission to the Court of Persia, and passed through India ; making an apparently friendly acquaintance with English officials at Peshawar. He also stayed some time at Ajmere, and made a pilgrimage to Mecca. He is said to have lately been joined at Kolab by another important refugee from Afghanistan—one Shah Aga—who, originally an inhabitant of Kolab, was invited years ago across the frontier by the Amir Sher Ali, and granted a subsidy and a grant of land near Chiab, where he and his followers formed six villages. Under Abdur Rahman, however, Shah Aga appears to have found residence in Badakshan neither safe nor comfortable ; and after going to Kolab, he sent thence, on Omra Khan's advice, for the rest of his tribe. Hearing this, the Afghan Governor, Abdulla Jan, sent an agent to dissuade the tribe from leaving. They, however, wounded the agent, and started for Kolab, pursued by troops despatched from Faizabad for their capture. Only four men and three women were, however, taken and sent back prisoners through Faizbad to Kabul. The rest escaped across the Oxus to Kolab, where they will be ready tools in the hand of Russia for causing trouble in Badakshan. These events are alleged to have taken place about a month ago.

SWINDLING BY A NATIVE SOLDIER.

MR. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY on Saturday concluded the hearing of the case in which Shaik Dawood Shaik Currim, a private of the Marine Battalion Regiment, was charged with cheating, by personation, the Government Savings Bank, in respect of Rs. 473.

Mr. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared in support of the charge.

In answer to questions from the Court, the accused said his father's name was Shaik Currim, a pensioner. He admitted that the signature, Shaik Oosman, in the pass-book was made by him when he went to the Bank, in December 1885, to draw money, and also that he had written as specimen the first letters of the name Dawood, and then smudging it out wrote the name Oosman over it. He could not explain why he did it. But he denied that he had represented himself to Mr. Cannon, the Superintendent of the Savings Bank, as Shaik Oosman, as no questions had been asked him by Mr. Cannon. The reason he had written Shaik Oosman's name was because the latter had told him to do so. Oosman was, he averred, his brother, who lived in a village near Belgaum, but he had given accused no written authority to do so, having merely given him such instructions before leaving Bombay. Accused did not know where Oosman was at present. His father's name was Shaik Yacoob. Accused accounted for the possession of the pass-book by stating that Oosman had left it with him. He had drawn almost all the money from the Bank, and did not know if Oosman was aware of it. He had not informed him of it.

Shaik Dawood was then formally charged by the Court with cheating by personation, and he pleaded not guilty. He repeated that he had not been asked who he was, and therefore had not misrepresented anything.

His Worship reserved his decision until Tuesday.

WHAT IS A PUBLIC STREET ?

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Crawley Boevey delivered judgment in a Municipal case in which Bugwandass Purshotamdass and eleven others were summoned to show cause why they should not pay the charges incurred by the Municipality in metalling and levelling Cavel Street. Mr. Buckland appeared in support and Mr. Damodhar showed cause against the summons. The Magistrate said :—

This is a proceeding under section 159 of the Bombay Municipal Acts, calling upon certain persons residing in Cavel Street to show cause why they should not pay the sums charged to them by the Municipal Commissioner on account of expenses incurred by the Engineering Department of the Municipality in metalling and levelling Cavel Street in the month of February 1886. The defendants dispute their liability on the ground that the street is a "public street" within the meaning of the Bombay Municipal Act. The question for decision is, is Cavel Street a public street or not ? It is clear to me on the evidence, and it is not denied, that a portion of Cavel Street is a public street within the meaning of the Act. The public portion has been pointed out in Colonel Laughton's map, and Inspector Pestonjee has stated that this portion has been habitually repaired from Municipal funds. On the other hand in the authorised Municipal list of public and private streets, Cavel Street is marked with a letter P., to denote that it is considered, for Municipal purposes, as a private street. My attention has been called to the fact that in the revised list of public and private streets, prepared under Mr. Grant's orders in 1880-81, the letter P. against Cavel Street appears in a different handwriting from the list of the record, and is on the face of it a doubtful entry. A portion of Cavel Street being admittedly public, it might apparently have been entered in the Municipal list as a public street within the meaning of the Act. But the Municipal authorities appear to have treated Cavel Street as a private street, first, on account of the entry P. on the list, and secondly, because a portion of Cavel Street has always been, as they allege, private, and has not been repaired from the Municipal funds. I can find no authority on the Municipal Act for treating one portion of a street as public and another as private, and if the Municipality were justified in treating, as public, one portion of Cavel Street which they declare to be a private street, they would, I think, be equally justified in treating as public the remaining portion of Cavel Street, which being admittedly public, it seems to me that the Municipal Commissioner was not justified in treating the street as a private street, and in issuing notices as provided by section 159. Under the circumstances described such proceeding could scarcely fail to lead to dispute and litigation. On the evidence before me, I am unable to decide whether the Municipality are or are not justified in the contention that the remainder of Cavel Street has always been treated as private. The defendants urge that the so-called private portion of Cavel Street has habitually been repaired by the Municipal authorities, and a large number of accounts bearing on this contention have been examined. It is not apparently denied that such repairs have been made, but it is said that those repairs were exceptional, and were in consequence of damage caused by the Drainage department. Whatever may be the correct view of their part of the case, I am clearly of opinion that the Municipal authorities were ill-advised in acting under section 159, for it is quite clear that under the circumstances above described, there were ample grounds for doubt whether Cavel Street could properly be treated as a private street for Municipal purposes. For the reasons assigned, I hold that the notices issued under section 159 were informal, and I discharge the defendants.

THE MAJOR LYONS' FUND.

THE following is the second list of subscriptions on behalf of the family of the late Major Lyons :—

	Rs.
Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Jamsetjee	100
Hon'ble Sir Max Melvill, C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	50
Mr. Walter C. Hughes, C.E.	50
Mr. J. E. Whiting, C.E.	50
M.	50
Mr. T. W. Guffe	50
Mr. C. Marcks	50
Colonel F Caldecott, R.A.	40
Captain M. Corkery	40
No. 15, Kahun Road	40
Mr. J. S. Partridge	30
Mr. A. S. Balkley	30
Mr. F. Barrett	30
Col. Penny	30
Colonel F. Wise	25
Lieut.-Col. A. E. Hamilton Smyth	25
L. P. S.	25
Mr. J Newland	25
Mr. J. M. O'Brien	25
Messrs. Orr and Heerjeebhoy	20
Colonel G. A. Cory	20
Lieut.-Col. A. W. Becher, Esquerry	20
Lieut.-Col. F. W. M. Spring, R.A.	20
Mr. W. M. Fletcher	20
Captain G. Johnston	15
Rai Sahib B. Chakrabati	15
Colonel W. Luckhardt, C.B.	10
Colonel J. M. Sexton	10
Colonel C. A. Moore	10
Lieut.-Col. H. H. P. Cowper	10
Lieut.-Col. J. S. F. Mackenzie	10
Brigade Surgeon W. E. Cates	10
Major C. Cunningham, R.E.	10
Major G. W. Sawyer	10
Major R. H. Tyacke	10
Major G. Hall	10
Rev. A. G. Cane	10
Captain C. Phillips	10
Captain J. Watkins	10
Captain J. C. Swaun	10
Surgeon John McDonald	10
Mr. J. Jones	10
Mr G. C. Allyman	10
Mr. J. Mooney	10
Mr. D. Henry	10
Mr. Jos. Turner	10
Mr. H. W. Clements	10
Mr. C. T. Burke	10
C. N.	10
Mr. R. B. Pitt	10
Mr. W. S. Turnbull	10
Mrs. J. C. Whitcombe	10
Mr. T. W. Major	10
Mr. L. C. Witkowsky	10
Mr. E. H. McDonald	10
Mr. A. E. Norman	10
Mr. W. R. Feacu	10
Mr. J. M. W. O'Brien	10
Mr. Howard Hanson	10
Sums under ten Rupees—Mily. Accts. Dept.	87
East Yorkshire Regt	47
Others	75
Previously Acknowledged	255
	Rs. 1,694

THE Chief Justice of Calcutta has reversed the decision of an Assistant Magistrate, a Civilian, in Meherpore, in a case where sixty-eight persons were convicted and sentenced for fishing in a tank, after being warned away by a man who had paid Rs. 500 for the right to fish there. His Lordship ruled that there was no theft committed, as the tank was a natural one and the fish were wild. He further ruled that it was not a case of criminal trespass, because trespass, to be criminal, must be committed for the purpose of intimidation, insult, or annoyance. We do not for a moment question the Chief Justice's interpretation of the law, but we could wish his Lordship had been more explicit. For if it is the law in India that man may intrude on private land, and catch fish or shoot animals against the will and right of the occupant, the fact cannot be too widely or too quickly published.

AN ADDRESS TO MEDICAL STUDENTS

AT the annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Madras Medical College Deputy Surgeon-General Roe, C. B., addressed the students at length upon their professional duty. He said :—

If we wish to educate ourselves really, and to train our intellectual powers properly, students we must remain all our lives. I ought to mention, though I need not dwell much on the fact, that in selecting the profession you have chosen I think it is desirable that you should have a natural inclination or taste for it, and not merely have chosen it as a means of gaining a livelihood. I speak of your inclinations and tastes as I have done, because there exists a relation between preference and capacity, which may be relied on to a certain extent in the choice of a profession. I mean, in fact, that when a man has a natural inclination for any study, he will probably be capable of learning it. I hope, therefore, that if any of you commenced your studies without this inclination you have since acquired it. No doubt, under any circumstances, the labourer is worthy of his hire, but if your work be irksome and disagreeable to you, you are not likely to do it satisfactorily ; this fact has, I am sure, forced itself on the notice of all of you. I hope, therefore, I may take it for granted that all those students I now address have a liking and a taste for their studies and are anxious to do their duty in the path they have chosen ; if not, it would be better for them to leave that path and adopt another. When I speak of work I refer chiefly to intellectual or mental work, but do not forget the fact, that for any continued intellectual work you must have, not only a sound and healthy mind, but also a sound and healthy body. The mind and the body act and react upon each other in a wonderful way. Those of you who are about to leave, should look on their education as now only fairly commenced. By your training you have been placed in a position to educate yourselves. Complete education must be worked out by every man for himself. Guides and teachers are excellent aids, but to bring out of a man what is in him rests with himself. I hope all whom I address will not rest satisfied with the acquirements they already possess, but will determine to educate themselves as far as possible. A well-educated man, according to Whewell, knows something of everything, and everything of something. We cannot, I am afraid, now-a-days know something about everything, but we all can learn everything about something. Learn thoroughly then some one subject ; and when you have mastered all that is to be learned about it, take some other subject and master it in turn ; adding block by block to the building, in this way you will be astonished what a palace of knowledge you will rear up in course of time. You understand that I do not now refer to Medical subjects only, but to the acquirement of knowledge of every kind, for rest assured the more general information you possess, the better you will be able to perform you professional duties. There is one power, which we all more or less possess, and which I strongly advise you to cultivate when you come into contact with your patients. I mean the power of sympathy ; you have seen it put in practice by your teachers and marked its good effects, although possibly its value may have been impressed on you by their example only and not by words. Sympathy is usually understood to mean fellow-feeling, but it means something more than that ; it literally means fellowship in suffering, and when I advise to sympathise with your patients, I mean to tell you to put yourselves in their place, and as far as possible to make their sufferings your own. That is what real sympathy means. Leaving all higher motives out of consideration, you will reap a full reward for it, in the additional confidence you will inspire, and in the conviction which your patients will feel that you have done all that can be done in their service. I would to urge this, not only on those who will hold more or less independent positions, but also on those whose future career will be among the British soldiers. No class of patients can discern more rapidly than the soldier, whether you go your rounds and give him his medicine merely because you are obliged to do so, or whether you really take an intelligent interest in his welfare. Give him your sympathy, and I can assure you, both from observation and personal experience, it will not be thrown away. In private practice your interests will probably make you profess feelings of sympathy even if you do not really possess them, how much more then ought you to cultivate such feelings in the case of patients who must accept your services whether they like them and feel confidence in you or not. There are one or two points which I wish to bring to your notice, and especially to the notice of those who will be spread over this country in independent charges, and which I think you ought to attend to. The chief of these is hygiene, or preventive medicine, as it has been called. In this country there appears to be an opportunity for any amount of work open in this direction. Even in Europe it is only of late years that proper attention has been given to the subject, while in this country sanitary science is yet in its infancy, in fact only just born. I see from the sanitary report that in the large towns some attention is paid to street cleaning and removal of sewerage, &c. But even with respect to those towns it is stated that nothing is done to get at the people themselves, while in the smaller towns and villages scarcely any attempt is made to introduce sanitary measures. According to the last report I have seen, the attempt has been made in 557 villages out of 51,993, that is, in about one village out of every hundred. Even when external sanitary measures are adopted there is reason to believe that the houses are overcrowded, and ventilation and other important matters disregarded. To try to remedy this state of things ought to be a laudable object of ambition. I do not mean to suggest that you should in any way run *a-muck*, as it were, against habits or prejudices, but that you should as far as in your power, in your daily work and intercourse, instil here a little and there a little the truths of sanitary science. They are, like all great truths, very simple, and you will do good and useful work if you succeed in spreading the belief in the necessity of pure air, pure water and pure food. Another point which you might well urge is the necessity for vaccination. The ravages of small-pox in this Presidency are excessive. I see in the report I have before alluded to that in the year 1885 over 24,000, and in year 1884 over 61,000 deaths took place from this disease ; or, taking the two years together about 130 deaths every day—1884 appears to have been an epidemic year, but it will probably be not far wrong to say that of late years in this Presidency 100 deaths every day have been caused by this loathsome disease, a mortality which is truly appalling, and all the more horrible when we know that it is preventible. In proof that it is preventible I may mention that here, in Madras, in 1884 the deaths reached 3,997. Vaccination for all under 12 years of age was then made compulsory, and in 1885 the deaths fell 25. In one year, in the town we live in, the deaths fell from 4,000 to 25, thanks to vaccination. Do not forget that the figures I have mentioned represents deaths only, and that in addition to these probably three times that number suffered disease, many of whom remained disfigured, blinded or invalided in some other way. I am sorry to see that in respect to this disease Madras holds an evil pre-eminence over the other Presidencies. The ratio of deaths from small-pox per 1,000 of the population, in 1885, in Madras, was exactly 8 times as great as in Bengal and 7½ times as great as in Bombay. I think I have said enough to show that a great deal requires to be done in the matter, and if you can succeed in reducing the detah-rate in any degree you will deserve well of the country. But whatever you do, you should do it judiciously ; if not, little good will result. In conclusion, I would repeat that your work, whatever form it takes, should be real and honest. Cultivate your minds to enable you to do your duty to yourselves, and cultivate those feelings of sympathy I spoke of to enable you to do your duty to your neighbours. We cannot all leave behind us such footprints in the sands of Time as the Hunters, Limpsons, Pastours, and such like pioneers of knowledge in our profession have done ; but the apothecary who does his duty conscientiously and sympathetically, the practitioner who by his skill and devotion has won the confidence and regard of his patients, these men, I say, will leave behind them footprints well calculated to give heart to some brother following in their steps, more so probably than the footprints of those illustrious men I have mentioned. Let me wish you, one and all, every possible success in the noble profession you have chosen.

MR. PARNELL is a gentleman, with respect to whose character there are at least two diametrically opposed views. He is either a pure patriot, or the companion and tool of assassins. Oddly enough, a similarly broad divergence of opinion exists with respect to the pronunciation of his name. He himself, in common with his more intimate friends, places the accent upon the first syllable. Throughout England generally, even in the House of Commons, where the usage in respect of the pronunciation of proper names is almost invariably correct, he is spoken of as Mr. Parnell. In *Punch* there is a clever verse, which should be permanent service in the way of settling a long-standing controversy. It runs as follows :—

A man there is of noted name,
Which all men don't pronounce the same,
But if you would the question sift,
You only need to read your SWIFT.
Thus, after HORACE, in a parley
With OXFORD, to the Dean says HARLEY—
"Or have you nothing new to-day
From POPE, from PARNELL, or from GAY ?"
So wrote the Dean, as also spoke he,
Not an iambus, but a trochee.
Henceforth you'll place the accent right,
And thank us for this PARNELL light.

A POONA ROMANCE.

THE Poona correspondent of the *Pioneer* tells the following romantic story, which has become a subject of inquiry in the Courts :—There is not much going on in the Courts this week—only one case, which has some strange features about it. A Major Aflick died a couple of months ago, and the grave should cover up no paltry a tale of caprice and weakness as is now being told in the City Magistrate's Court. He had a somewhat questionable relationship with a young woman called Tessie, of the *mali* caste. The matter is no longer *sub rosa*, nor is her name a secret, as she has become the subject of a police court case. It is stated she was purchased for Rs. 700 ; and Major Aflick, waiting doubtless to make what reparation he could, has bequeathed Tessie Rs. 5,000, to be invested so as to give her Rs. 25 a month. On the death of Major Aflick, Tessie continued to live on the premises until the property was disposed of, and then the executors, knowing that the girl could not return to her caste—she being a native—interested the ladies of St. Mary's Home (a Roman Catholic institution) in her, and they undertook to afford her shelter and protection until some permanent arrangement was made. Things went well for a time, when suddenly the mother of Tessie, possibly with an eye to the Rs. 5,000, felt extraordinary yearnings towards her daughter, and formally demanded her from the ladies of St. Mary's. They said : "We will not detain her against her will ; but, as she came to us at the request of Hari Rowji, one of the executors, and is unwilling to leave, we cannot send, her away." The mother forthwith makes a complaint against the executors of the will, Mr. Vishnoo Ram Joshi and Mr. Ramaya Sayana, of the firm of Morgan and Balkrishna of auctioneering fame, charging them with "kidnapping" under Section 361 of the Penal Code, in that they took away Tessie from the lawful guardianship of the mother (Parwatie) without her consent. The case has been partially heard.

The evidence of the complainant, Parwatie, is that Tessie is 13 years of age, that up to within ten months ago she was living with her, that on hearing she was in Major Aflick's house she obtained a warrant to search, did so, but found not Tessie. Sometime later Tessie turned up as part of the household, and apparently the mother then acquiesced, for she took no steps whatever to recover her daughter. She was, however, asked about the alleged sale, and her reply was that she never sold or gave away her daughter ; and this statement was made probably to guard against an anticipated question that the circumstances of her acquiescence would naturally suggest. Tessie says that her mother objected at first to her going to St. Mary's Home, on the ground that she might be induced to become a Christain, but that she finally consented after cautioning her against taking that step. Next the Lady Superintendent of St. Mary's Home gave her evidence in a straightforward manner, asserting that the mother led her to understand that she was very glad that her daughter was in her charge ; and she fell at the lady's feet, saying : "You are my mai-bap." The mother no doubt is justified in taking steps to recover possession of the girl ; but it certainly does not appear that the accused persons are in any way guilty of the offence charged against them ; and this is the view of the case likely to be taken by the Magistrate.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE JUBILEE HONOURS.

WHILE congratulating Sir Henry Morland and Sir Charles Lawson on the recent honours bestowed on them by Her Majesty the Queen, we cannot help saying that the whole thing has been managed on the principle of "out of sight out of mind." These two gentlemen have been knighted simply because they happened to be the bearers of the congratulatory addresses ; while others who have put this country under obligation by their charity, philanthropy, courage and education have been left unnoticed. The same may be said with regard to the Native princes. The Gaekwar, the Maharaja Holkar and the Rao of Cutch are fully deserving of the honours bestowed on them. Those deserving princes, however, who could not go to England, on account of their State responsibilities, should not have been forgotten. That the pleasure loving Maharja of Kooch Behar should be selected for high honours in preference to the Nizam, who spends the greater part of his time in looking after his State, is scarcely fair.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

The *Rast Goftar* says :—Both these gentlemen deserve the honour they have received. We are proud of Sir Charles Lawson being a journalist. We think the honour awarded to Sir Henry Morland will be accepted by the Bombay public as an honour to one of her public citizens, chairman of the Corporation, and a well known and old citizen.

TREASURE TROVE.

One Haribhoy Doolabh, a native drum manufacturer, while opening up some ground for building purposes in Surat, discovered buried under ground a pot containing Rs. 4,400 in cash, and Rs. 300 worth of jewellery. The matter was reported to the police by a nephew of the lucky finder, who was consequently charged with keeping the treasure to himself. The accused has been found guilty and fined in the sum of Rs. 51, while the treasure has been sent to the Collector for disposal in the usual way. It is stated the accused has filed an appeal against the decision of the Magistrate.—*Bombay Samachar.*

COLERIDGE AS A JOURNALIST.

A LARGE number of the books that are now issued from the press are biographical, and among the most successful of them is a "Life of Coleridge," by Mr. Hall Caine, who has done much to place the character of Coleridge in a more independent and loveable light. We quote the following :—

Coleridge had drifted into literature as a profession. His two inexorable task-masters, bread and cheese, made no terms with any less material deities, and even poetry had to make way for a pursuit that should be something more than its "own exceeding great reward." Coleridge thought he had solved the problem of livelihood necessity, when one day he conceived the idea of a weekly journal. It was to be a newspaper, review, and annual register combined. The title was to be *The Watchman*, and the miscellany was to "cry the state of the political atmosphere." It was to be published every eighth day. Coleridge first called a meeting of friends in Bristol to discuss the project, and then set out on a canvassing tour for subscribers through the Midland and Northern Counties, armed with many copies of a flaming prospectus. Rarely no such canvasser ever before "took the road," and the story of the canvass is probably the most humorous narrative that ever came from Coleridge's pen. His campaign began at Birmingham, and his first attack was on a rigid Calvinist, a tallow chandler by trade. With plentiful lack of wordly wisdom, the young author trading on his own account commenced an harangue of half-an-hour, varying his notes through the whole gamut of eloquence, from the ratiocinative to the declamatory. He argued, he promised, he prophesied, and, beginning with the captivity of nations, he ended with the near approached of the millennium. The man of tallow listened with noble patience and then said, after a pause, "And what, sir, might the cost be ?" "Only fourpence !" Oh, the bathos of that fourpence ! There was another pause, and that the man of lights said, "That comes to a deal of money at the end of the year. How much did you say there would be for the money ? Thirty two pages ? Bless me ! Why, except what I does in a family way on the Sabbath, tha'ts more than I ever reads, sir, all the year round. I am as great a one as any man in Brummagem, sir, for liberty and truth and all them sort of things, but as to this, no offence, I hope, sir, I must beg to be excused."

So ended Coleridges, first canvass. On the opening night of the tour he was to meet a number of political friends and discuss the projected miscellany. After dinner, his host importuned him to smoke a pipe. The poet declined, chiefly on the ground that he had never smoked since the night at the "Salutation," and then it had been herb tobacco, mixed with oronokoo. Assured that the tobacco in this instance was equally mild, and being of a disposition that made it hard to say no, Coleridge took half a pipe ; but giddiness ensued, and the pipe was soon abandoned. Then he sallied forth to meet his friends at the house of a Birmingham minister. The walk and the fresh air intensified the unpleasant symptoms of sickness, and he had scarcely entered the minister's drawing-room, when he sank back on a sofa in a swoon. There he lay, with a face like a wall that is whitewashed, deadly pale, and with cold drops of persp

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The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

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WANTED, by a young ENGLISH LADY, a situation as Housekeeper, Hotel Manageress, or care of Refreshment Rooms. Good reference. Address "M. D.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, Frere Road, near Extension Docks. Residence at the above Hotel for Families and Single Gentlemen. Bed-rooms 18 by 15, Airy, Lofty Rooms. Terms Rs. 3 per diem.

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SALE of valuable cultivated land at Ghaut Cooper and Kirole in the district of Thanna.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE Johnston and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Mr. Shivji Khunmsey, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Premji Purshotam, the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All those pieces of Rice-Field-Land, situate at Kirole in the district of Thanna, in Shasti, containing by admeasurement about 32 (Thirty-two) acres.

SECONDLY:—All those other pieces of Rice-Field-Land, situate at Ghaut Cooper in the district of Thanna, in Shasti, containing by admeasurement about 4 (four) Acres.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, July 4, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Soonapoor, Breach Candy Road.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Company will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Seth Motichund Parbhoodas and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee Parsee Dadabhoy Pallanjee Carrack and Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia in pursuance of the power contained in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 17th day of March 1884 and further charge dated the 8th May 1886 the following valuable landed property:—

All that Fazandaree piece or parcel of land or ground of which Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I. is the Fazendar, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Queen's Road, in the subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Municipal Commissioner under No 38, is 91 feet long and 20 feet broad and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the vacant ground, on the west by the vacant ground of Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., on the north by the public Fazandaree gully, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite to Mr. Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood plain and carved household furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany square pianoforte by Soundy and Co., sewing machine in very good order by Singer and Co., a first-rate Sarvalle table, a large size musical box, 1 and 6 lights hanging argand lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, an handsome English built C-spring open carriage by Kesterton of Long Acre, &c., &c., the property a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, July 4, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY next, the 4th July, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 " white muils.
5 " shirtings.
30 chests each 7 boxes black tea,

On account of the concerned—
1 case 10 doz. leather handbags.
18 " shoulder bags.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Khimjee Vussonjee, consisting of gold and silver ornaments, watch, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Esmael Abdoolla—
H E A 2776-77—2 cases Ruskoff watches, ex. s.s. Siam and Pekin

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong serviceable office shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 second-hand brougham.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

ON THURSDAY, the 7th day of July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Grant Buildings, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teak wood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, a strong open carriage with horse and harness, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome oleographs, Hink's table and hanging kerosine oil lamps, Brussels carpet, &c., the property of G. R. HENDERSON, Esq.

Full particulars will appear hereafter and the property is on view.

INDIAN GOLD JEWELLERY FOR SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned the undermentioned jewellery made of pure Indian gold, consisting of

A pair of bracelets set with diamonds, chains, lockets, bracelets, necklace, brooches, earrings, one brooch set with large emerald, hair pins, rings set with precious stones, such as diamond, emerald, &c., now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NAGDEVI STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

On TUESDAY, the 12th July, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Casinath Baboo, the estate of the late Govind Baboo, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 19th day of February, 1878.

All that piece of fazandaree ground belonging to Cristnajee Bhawoo Wassoodow together with the messuage or dwelling house of two apartments standing thereon, situate in Nagdevi Street, in the sub-district of Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 6, containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth and 25 feet in length, and bounded on the east and south by the public road called Nagdevi Street, on the west by the house of Rajaram Girdhu deceased, and on the north by the house of Baloobai, widow of Balajee Narayen

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Mr. Mirza Hoosein Khan Khan, solicitor for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 4, 1887.

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SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

NEW BOOKS.

A. 232-33—Ancient Egypt—George Rawlinson, M. A.
79-25—Academy Sketches, 1887—Edited by H. Blackburn.
114-18—The Common Health—B. W. Richardson, M. D., F. R. S.
122-21—Conventional Cant; its Results and Remedy—S. Whitman.
209-28—London Life, seen with German Eyes—W. F. Brand.
141-18—Parleyings with certain People—R. Browning.
B. 41-21—A Coquette's Conquest—R. A. King.
9-30—Henry Dunbar—Miss Braddon.
5-21—His Helpmate—F. Barrett.
9-29—Mary Jane's Memoirs—G. R. Sims.
C. 25-15—Administration Report—Bombay Jails, 1886.
25-46—Report on Municipal Taxation and Expenditure—Bombay Presidency, including Sind, 1885-86.

BERKLEY MEMORIAL.

A. 44-14—Text Book of Algebra—Pt. 1, Chrystal.
155-24-25—Treatise on Statics, Vols. 1 and 11—Minchin.
155-26—Electricity in the Service of Man—Urbanitzky.
146-24—Unipolar Kinematics—Minchin.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 2.

A FURTHER withdrawal of £175,000 in Gold is reported from the Bank of England for South America, and the London market rate of discount on 3 months' Bills has advanced ⅛ to ⅛ per cent. The quotation for 6 months' Paper continues unmoved at 2 per cent., and it is not unlikely that for a time the further upward movement will be mainly in the shorter usance. The usual Stock Exchange items remain as before, Consols at 101⅛, the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan at 102½, and French Rentes in Paris at 108½. The decline in the price of Bar Silver previously advised in private telegrams to 44d. per oz. is now confirmed by Reuter, who does not, however, add, what we hear private messages do, that there are sellers, but no buyers at the rate.

In the London Produce markets, Coffee has further fallen 2s. per cwt. to 94s.; Seeds are all unchanged. Wheat is reported easier with a decline of 3d. in No. 2 Club, and 6d. per quarter in Hard Red.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady with sales of 8,000 bales, including 700 Surats, spot prices being unchanged, but Americans to arrive 1-64d. lower in all positions except July-August. Saturday's market closed firm at unaltered prices all round, the day's business being estimated at 8,000 bales, comprising though only 600 Surats. From New York yesterday no movement in prices was advised, and the markets there since are closed until Tuesday for "Independence Day."

The only prominent feature in the weekly statistical figures is what we have prepared our readers to expect for some time past, viz., the rapid contraction in the supply. During the past week the total visible supply has decreased by 120,000, and the Liverpool stock by 47,000 bales, the latter now being only 144,000 bales more than on the corresponding date of last year. This excess, it is evident, will shortly be converted into a deficiency, and the total stock in Liverpool will probably be inside of 300,000 bales between this and the beginning of November, unless consumption is materially checked, either by an advance in prices, or a continuation of a limited demand for the manufactured article on this side. Judging by the private advices respecting the progress of the monsoon up-country, this latter contingency is unfortunately less remote than could be wished; and the bi-weekly Chamber of Commerce weather reports which commence from Monday will be anxiously watched by all concerned in the staple, whether in its raw or manufactured state, as there can be no doubt that in the immediate future the main influence on prices will be the character of the rainfall in this country.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1887	1886	1885
Week's receipts	4,000	18,000	3,000
" exports to U. K.	11,000	31,000	13,000
" " Continent	3,000	6,000	12,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,197,000	5,299,000	4,692,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,536,000	2,380,000	2,323,000
" " Cont. " "	1,982,000	1,686,000	1,406,000
" Stock in the Ports " "	273,000	355,000	329,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 1st inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1887	1886	1885
Total supply of all kinds	1,850,030	1,837,980	1,884,600
" Surats	557,000	444,970	379,210

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	807,000	963,010	863,200
" London	27,000	20,000	22,000
American Afloat	110,000	72,000	77,000
East Indian "	120,000	87,000	53,000
	964,000	819,010	970,200
Price of Mid-Uplands	5 15-16d.	5 9-16d.	5 11-16d.
" Good Fair Dholleras	4¼d.	3¼d.	4 13-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1 5-16d.	2d.

Our local Cotton market has again been practically a blank so far as export business goes. There is no inquiry, and now that June shipments are finished few contracts remaining uncovered. The only purchases we have heard of by the local mills are 100 bales Vingorla at Rs. 161 and 200 bales Fine Bengals at Rs. 160 per candy.

WHEAT on the whole has been weaker to-day, but 85 per cent. Ek Ddhani, which was done yesterday at Rs. 4-5-9, has found buyers but no sellers at that figures. Delhi is very firmly held, and it is reported from that district that holders of Wheat are storing and it unwilling to sell at any price owing to the absence of rain.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were:—

Cotton	2,287 bales.
Wheat	11,586 cwts.
Linseed	2,750 "
Rapeseed	4,512 "
Gingelly	1,030 "
Poppy seed	969 "

FREIGHTS continue quiet and tending easier. For Antwerp business has been done at £1-2, and engagements have been made for Havre at £1-2-6 to £1-3 for early loading.

EXCHANGE continues to weaken under the influence of declining Silver and the absence of private Paper on this side. The market opened at a decline of 1-32d. all round, and during the day a further decline of 1-32d. was established in Credits. Forward too, the banks are making things weaker, Bank Telegraphic for all July being only quoted at 1s. 4¼d., for August-September at 1s. 4 23-32d., and for October-November, at 1s. 4 11-16d. per rupee. Quotations for Tuesday's mail are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 13-16d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 7-8d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 31-32d. "
France, 3 months' sight	1·79½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quiet at Rs. 97½ for Fours, and Rs. 101½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are firm, and we notice an advance of Rs. 10 in Alliance and City, Rs. 15 in Morarjee Goculdas, and Rs. 50 in Sassoon. Soundy and Co., Ld., have receded to Rs. 90, Thacker and Co., Ld., to Rs. 180.

(For Bank Bills and Stock List see page 7.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

DILWORTH—NEWMAN—June 16, at All Saints', Upper Norwood, London, by special license, by the Rev W Watson, William Proctor, only son of the late W Dilworth, Halifax, to Mabel Rebecca Grace, elder daughter of the late T Newman, Calcutta.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BALL—June 26, at Agra, the wife of Percy M Ball, of a son.
DAVIES—June 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Walter Davies, of a son.
HAMBLIN—June 18, at Agra, the wife of R E Hamblin, B C S, of a daughter.
KHUNNAH—June 27, at 18, Sumbhoo Nath Mullick's Lane, Calcutta, the wife of Babu Juggernauth Khunnah, of a son.
TENNANT—June 9, at Toungoo, the wife of Lieutenant C C Tennant, Madras Staff Corps, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

GREEN—VAUX—June 21, at St. Thomas' Church, Calcutta, by the Rev E Lafont, William Montgomery Green, Indian Forest Dept., to Aline, widow of the late W R Vaux, of Brisbane, Australia.
WINGROVE—MCCABE—June 25, Arthur C Wingrove, to Grace, widow of the late J H McCabe, Esq. London.

DEATH.

OATES—June 18, at Chudderghaut, Hyderabad, Deccan, Alexander Maurice Henry (Baby), dearly loved youngest child of Mrs Oates, aged 3 years and 8 months.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 4, 1887.

WHEN Sir Richard Temple takes up his pen to "direct the gaze of British enterprise" "to the most promising of all the future railway lines that can be devised," it is natural that a great deal of intelligent attention should be given to what that distinguished administrator commends to the patriotism of the country. The former Governor of this Presidency has established his right to be heard on such a subject, for to him "to travel a thousand miles, to create civilization and a railway," was only a morning's gallop. We are all ears then to learn what this most promising of further lines is to be; when it is to be constructed, what is to be the cost, and what will be its probable return as a commercial undertaking? Unfortunately, the article in the *National Review* which arouses our curiosity, only gives an indication of the general lie of the countries through which the line is to run, but says nothing of the cost, or of the return. As to the time when the construction of this great undertaking will be carried out, we are told that "there may be a question of time—perhaps of a considerable time." Lest the vagueness of this vista of futurity should damp the spirits of British enterprise, the next sentences impress upon the public that the sooner the subject is practically thought out the better, so that we may know what to strive for, and so that the national policy may be framed; for it may prove to be of great consequence to British interests. This latter remark, casual as it is, shows that the project is not brought forward as a purely commercial undertaking, but that it is one of those questions of policy usually indicated by the discreet use of the words "British interests." We shall presently see that the most promising railway which the future can devise, would be a very hazardous undertaking, alike in the business and in the political point of view. Still the proposal is one which deserves to be examined, whatever conclusion the facts ascertainable may ultimately suggest. As the London *Spectator* very truly says, the proposal is so gigantic, so enticing, that if the Government of India were to give it the least countenance, half the industries of England, the whole army of exporters, shipowners, ironmasters, engineers and railway speculators would be in a fever of excitement. So undoubtedly they would; and it is a very hazardous experiment to work such powerful influences up into a fever of excitement. The excitement would have as much basis in the reality of the case as any of the great South Sea Bubbles which sent the whole kingdom beside itself on another occasion. Before asking whether the proposed line is one which the Government of India is likely to favour, let us first see what Sir Richard Temple's proposal is.

Beginning with the statement that the annexation of Upper Burma has given a new frontier to the Indian Empire, which before had only one, politically and strategically, the North-Western, to which the anxious forebodings of all well-informed persons are directed, the writer asserts that the second frontier affords manifold chances of expansion and germs of development which give scope to the boldest aspirations of those who understand what the Imperial necessities of England are, and her capacity for consolidating empire advantageously to herself, and to all races coming under her sway. This full-flavoured reference to Imperial necessities, and the limitless enlargement of Imperial responsibility, would probably not have formed part of the case had the writer waited to peruse Sir Charles Dilke's article in the June number of the *Fortnightly Review*, showing how difficult it is to provide for existing calls on the military and naval resources available. It would have been erased had Lord Randolph Churchill ante-dated his Wolverhampton speech by a few weeks. As it is, Lord Randolph in a future address will probably adduce Sir Richard's article in the *National Review* as further confirmation of the evidence furnished by Lord Wolseley's speeches of the "sort of customers a Chancellor of the Exchequer has to deal with." Our new frontier is "a grand frontier," two thousand miles long; beginning at the south-eastern corner of the old province of Tenasserim, going northward along the Shan States, then sweeping eastwards through the Shan uplands, dividing the Siamese Shans from the Burmese, and over mountains to the watershed of the upper section of the Meikong or Cambodia River, the lower section of which flows through French territory, the capital of which is Saigon, 1,500 miles to the south. The distances need not take away our breath, for like the highest hills we shall get over them all as we go on. It is admitted that the upper section of the Meikong, which is assumed to be our border-line, passes through what is at all events "No-Man's-land," and that the French have no "exclusive" claim to it as yet. Our claim to it is expressly stated to be that one part of the extreme upper course of the Meikong flows through Shan country, which being once Burmese, is now British. If this gives a claim to the lower section which flows without the Shan country, obviously it gives an equal claim to the lower reaches of the river down to the sea; but this the writer does not go so far as to affirm. The frontier having bounded northward along the Upper Meikong, reaches the south-western corner of Yunnan, the great Chinese Province, not far from Talifoo. Now this great frontier of 2,000 miles is an enormous addition to the work which has to be done by the army of India. To extend our responsibilities beyond it through Siam by carrying a railway from Moulmein to Bangkok, the capital of Siam, near the sea, on the south, and northwards, bifurcating at Raheng, to the Chinese town of Ssu-mao, the trading centre of Southern Yunnan, and keep all the mountain tribes along the immense tract in proper order, would be, it must be admitted, a very formidable addition to the military burden. But that is the proposal to which Sir Richard Temple gives the weight of his authority.

Mr. Holt Hallet and Mr. Colquhoun have for some years past familiarised the public mind in India and at Home, with projects of railways which would tap the trade of China and bring it away from Canton and Shanghai to Burma and British India. The Government of India gave the cold shoulder to these proposals, and in the course of time they have been largely modified by the acquisition of more exact knowledge of the enormous difficulties, geographical and ethnological, which block the way. Sir Richard Temple speaks with entire approval of Mr. Holt Hallet's project of a railway from Moulmein to Bangkok, a distance of 580 miles over two wide rivers, over ranges of lofty hills and through marshes and jungle—for what purpose? Both Moulmein and Bangkok are great ports, and the sea is the cheapest of highroads for them both. Is it to be imagined for a moment that Bangkok would utilize a railroad, if it existed, to send rice or other natural produce to Moulmein, or that Moulmein would send its teak by railway to Bangkok, paying heavy railway freights merely to remunerate the shareholders of the Moulmein and Bangkok line? But the Bangkok branch is not that which Sir Richard Temple has most at heart. He would carry the line from Moulmein—still via Raheng with a provident eye to Bankok in the future—and thence though well nigh impassable and very unhealthy and quite wild country, to Yunnan, a distance of 800 miles. The Yunnan trade is a delusion which tempted the French into their whole Tonking scrape, and it should not exert any influence on a man so sagacious and practical as Sir Richard. The province is divided off into five great valleys, by high and well-nigh impassable mountains, like the fingers of the hand, which isolate the valleys effectively the one from the other. One of them can be reached—in course of time—by the French, not along the Meikong but along the Red River; and one can be reached with great difficulty from Burma; but the trade with any one valley is quite inconsiderable. Of this Sir Richard Temple has some knowledge, and he therefore proposes that once the railway gets the eight hundred miles from Moulmein to Ssu-Mao, it shall be continued across two Chinese provinces to Canton, which will thus be brought into railway communication with Burma and India! We seem to be reading a chapter in one of Jules Verne's romances, when we come to this part of the proposal. Canton, a great sea-port, will transport its produce for the western markets by railway through Yunnan, the Shan country, Siam and Burma, to take ship at Moulmein; that is the idea in its simplest form. The notion seems to be adopted from some of the protean schemes with which we are acquainted, but Sir Richard makes it his own by the emphasis with which he puts it forward, and insists upon its political and commercial advantages. It would, he says, draw closer the relations between India and Siam—the one buffer at present existing between a second great European Power and our actual frontier—it would "provide for the British possessions at Hongkong joining hands with Burma." Join hands! By a railway eight hundred miles to the corner of Yunnan, and thence another 800 miles, through two Chinese provinces to the Chinese city of Canton? Moral pressure at one end—Burmah—and friendly pressure at the other—Hongkong—"must induce the Chinese to open their southern provinces to a railway system more or less under British auspices." The Black Flags rise before the mind's eye, as we read this, but Sir Richard reassures the Foreign Office by the next observation:—"The Chinese undertaking in this respect would be entirely consistent with their national independence." This gigantic railway scheme, which, consistently with Chinese independence, would enable Burma and Hongkong to join hands over a line 1,600 miles long, the half of which would be under British auspices throughout the extent of two Chinese provinces, would cost, the *Spectator* thinks, fifteen millions of money. Sir Richard Temple, with greater prudence, forms no estimate, and never even indicates the nature of the merchandise which it would be cheaper to send from Canton to Bengal by luggage train than by steamers. Where are the capitalists who will put their money into such a concern without a guarantee? Will the Government of India guarantee such an enterprise? Assuredly not; even though they have Sir Richard Temple's word for it that "it is the most promising of all the future railway schemes that can be devised."

THE important work of revising the Manual of Revenue Accounts, otherwise known as Hope's Manual, has been now completed, and it will be issued as soon as it can be passed through the press. "Hope's Manual" has been a great authority in its day, but has for some years become obsolete in many important particulars owing to the introduction by the Imperial Department of Finance of a Civil Accounts Code which lays down the law for Treasury Procedure and Treasury accounts, and those who have had to deal with Treasury and Revenue accounts have been sadly puzzled as to which authority to obey. The Local Government and the Revenue authorities have had a natural leaning towards their own child, "Hope's Manual," while the Accountant-General, supported by the Government of India and the Imperial Account Department, has insisted on compliance with the rules of the Civil Accounts Code, and there were thus two kings in Brentford, and much inconvenience was caused by the confusion arising from the existence of rival adherents of the two rulers. Of late years there can be no doubt that little by little the Civil Accounts Code has gained ground in this Presidency, but this compilation only deals with what is known as financial accounts, and there has been a great want felt for a revised Manual of Revenue Accounts which, while laying down the rule for those accounts, in harmony with the Government Account system, would carefully avoid interfering with financial rules. Such a compilation being required it was intrusted by Government to Mr. W. P. Symonds, C. S., who has now completed his labours, and the Accountant-General who has reviewed the work done considers that the manual bears evidence of having been revised with great care, and that the important rules of procedure, the orders of the Civil Accounts Code and the circulars issued from his office have been correctly embodied in it. The Governor-in-Council and the three Revenue Commissioners are equally cordial in approving of Mr. Symond's work. The completion of this work is without doubt an event of considerable importance in official circles. Hope's Manual has for many years been the gospel of the Bombay Revenue officer, but it never was quite in harmony with the requirements of the Financial Department. The rules of the Financial Department naturally emanate from Calcutta, and have always been treated with scant respect on this side of India, and the friction between Bombay Revenue and Imperial Financial requirements has now been going on for 22 years, or since the visit to this country of the English Account Commissioners, Messrs. Whiffen and Foster, and the tension became greater and greater from year to year until 1882 and 1883, when it reached the breaking point. The Civil Accounts Code system was then introduced into the Treasuries of this Presidency, and Hope's Manual collapsed. There was, however, still a want of a "Manual of Revenue Accounts," pure and simple, and this want has now been supplied by the labours of Mr. Symonds, and it is believed that his carefully prepared little Manual will produce quite a millenium of peace and harmony between the contending parties, and the long suffering employés of Government should join H. E. the Governor in thanking Messrs. Symonds, Kelkar, Bedford, Kirparam, and others by whose untiring labours this happy result has been accomplished.

THE London correspondents now and then provoke the inquiry whether understanding is not easier of attainment than knowledge. Here are two "understandings" which we have come across in the London letter of a Calcutta contemporary. "Mr. Parnell is understood to have spoken seriously to Dr. Tanner"—for his bad manners of course—"such as Lord Reay and Lord Rosebery are understood to have expostulated with Mr. Herbert Gladstone at Bombay, when the young gentleman wanted to preach Indian Home Rule to the Babus." This is more curious to us in India than it can have been to readers at home, who are little embarassed by the fact that Lord Reay, having no Babus within his jurisdiction, is not at all likely to have cautioned this enthusiastic young Liberal against sowing heresy amongst them. We, of course, have to read this pretty story as nearly as we can in the light of local actualities, and are prevented from "understanding" it as well as its narrator by an awkward doubt whether Lord Reay met Mr. Herbert Gladstone in Bombay.

WE hear that the points in discussion between the Government of India and the Bombay-Burma Trading Company are in course of satisfactory settlement. At all events in so far as regards the main point there is no difficulty; the Company will remain in possession of the forests. With respect to other matters of lesser importance, doubtless concessions will be made on both sides, with a view to the mutual advantage of the State, and this important Company, in which Bombay is so largely interested.

Two women working on the Marmagoa Railway line were recently run over by a train and killed.

WE hear that Mr. Shripad Babaji Thakur, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri.

THE usual monthly meeting of the Bombay Natural History Society takes place this afternoon at 5-15 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. Remarks on the Goat's Head (with a horn on the tip of the ear), received from Col. J. Biddulph, by Mr. J. H. Steel, A.V.D. 2. Notes on the Vegetable Life in

TELEGRAM

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM

ITALY AND ENGLAND.

ROME, JULY 1.

Signor Crispi has made a statement in the Chamber of Deputies that a most complete understanding exists between Italy and England on all questions, in which the interests of Italy are concerned, and that they have a common interest in Egypt.

THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, JULY 2.

The House of Lords have adopted the report of the Committee on the Irish Land Bill.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE CRIMES BILL.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone gave notice that he will move the rejection of the Crimes Bill, when it is brought up for the third reading on Tuesday.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT BOLTON.

There has been continuous rioting among the workmen on strike at Bolton. The police were stoned, and the military had to be called out to restore order. The troops charged the mob and many persons were injured.

LIBERALS AND CONSERVATIVES.

LONDON, JULY 3.

Mr. Halley Stewart, Gladstonian, has been elected for Lincolnshire (Spalding Division), defeating his opponent, Admiral Tryon, Conservative, by 745 votes.

GRAND VOLUNTEER MARCH-PAST.

Thirty thousand Volunteers yesterday marched past the Queen at Buckingham Palace.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

England has declined to allow any further delay in the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM AT OOTY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

On Wednesday the Governor, accompanied by Major Stewart-Mackenzie, the Military Secretary, Captain Wyndham Quin and Surgeon-Major Briggs, visited the Lawrence Asylum at Ooty, where he was met by the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Master, the Hon. Mr. Hutchins, the Hon. Mr. Stokes, Colonel Hastid, Mr. De Winton and Surgeon-Major Smith. A thorough inspection was made of the male and female asylums, and various improvements recommended by the Committee, and now before Government, were discussed *in situ*.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION IN BHOWNUGGER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, JULY 3.

After his return from Hathob, the summer resort, his Highness Sir Takhtsingji, G.C.S.I., paid visits to several of the Durbar offices, including the Samaldas College, and distributed the Jubilee prizes to the College students.

Yesterday his Highness presided at the prize distribution to the pupils of the Gowrishanker Vedshalla, founded by and named after that grand old man, Mr. Gowrishanker, C.S.I., now Swamishri Sachchidanand Saraswati, who graced the occasion. His Highness was accompanied by Dewan Vithaldas Azani Laloobhai, Mr. Madhowsingji, Private Secretary, and other State officials. His Highness was received by Azani Vajeshankar, who takes great interest in educational and achæological works' and through whose exertions and management the Vedshalla has been flourishing.

Rao Saheb Doulatram, Deputy Inspector and Honorary Secretary, read the report, in which adequate mention was made of the interest his Highness takes in the spread of education among his subjects. The students also recited some *mantras*.

His Highness then distributed prizes, consisting of shawls, pughdis, &c., and made a short speech, enumerating the advantages derived from a study of the Vedas, and made an annual grant of Rs. 100 for prizes.

The Swamiji blessed his Highness and eulogised his able public spirit and liberal policy. Then followed thanks from Messrs. Vajeshanker and Prabhashanker to his Highness for presiding on the occasion.

After the distribution of *pan supari*, the assembly dispersed. His Highness left the place amidst great cheers.

CHOLERA AT THE NERBUDDA VALLEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

Cholera has appeared on the line of railway at the Nerbudda Valley. Among the victims at Nursingpore is Dr. Thompson, Civil Surgeon, and at Sohagpur a telegraph signaller succumbed.

THE GHILZAI RISING.

Confirmation of the Ghilzai defeat by General Gholam Hyder has been received, and it states that the loss of the tribesmen were heavy.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

Sir Ashley Eden was seized with apoplexy in London on Thursday, and is still in a dangerous state.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 1.

The Bombay mails of the 14th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, JULY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. N. S. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this evening.

ADEN, JULY 2.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Medusa left here for Bombay this morning.

HONGKONG, JULY 2.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay for Hongkong on the 13th instant, arrived here at daybreak to-day.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay at 10 a.m. yesterday.

COLOMBO, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Bengal, with the Australian and China mails, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. yesterday.

ADEN, JULY 1.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Elektra, from Trieste, left here for Bombay this evening.

JULY 3.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Titania, which left Bombay on the 25th ult., arrived here to-day.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 1.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	48,000	bales.
" " " Surats.....	3,000	"
" " Imports of Cotton ...	11,000	"
" " " Surats ...	3,000	"
" Stock of Cotton	807,000	"
" " Surats.....	144,000	"
" Stock of Cotton in London...	27,000	"

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera.....	4½
The Manchester market has been steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	68½
4½ per cent. "	71½
3 per cent. Consols for account ...	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102½
4½ per cent. French Rentes.....	108½
Bar Silver	44

LEGISLATION IN BOMBAY.

SEVERAL months have elapsed since the last meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council was held, and during the interval the work of Government, so far at any rate as it relates to the making of laws and regulations, has been falling into arrears. A programme of formidable proportions will therefore be placed before the members when they meet at the Council Hall, Poona, on Saturday. The following papers will be presented :—

1.—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 748, dated 16th March 1887, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to further amend Bombay Act II. of 1874.

2.—Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 953, dated 16th May 1887, returning with the assent of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to provide for the protection of pilgrims at the Ports of Bombay and Karachi.

3.—Reports of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to vest the Port of Aden in a Trust.

4.—Second Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider and report on the Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act so far as it relates to Matadars.

5.—Memorandum from Mr. Pandurang Ramchandra Desai, Pleader, District Court, Thana, regarding the Bill to amend Bombay Act III. of 1866.

The following are the Bills and Orders of the day :—

1.—Bill No. 3 of 1884.—A Bill to amend the Bombay Hereditary Offices Act so far as it relates to Matadars.—*Second Reading.*

2.—Bill No. 7 of 1886.—A Bill to declare and amend the Law relating to Toda Giras Allowances.—*Second Reading.*

3.—Bill No. 5 of 1886.—A Bill to vest the Port of Aden in a Trust.—*Second Reading.*

4.—Bill No. 6 of 1886.—A Bill to amend the Law for the periodical inspection and the management by competent Engineers of Boilers and Prime Movers in the Presidency of Bombay.—*Second Reading.*

5.—Bill No. 2 of 1887.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act III of 1866.—*First Reading.*

6.—Bill No. 3 of 1887.—A Bill to amend Bombay Act VI of 1863.—*First Reading.*

The Honourable Sir M. Melvill has given notice that he will move the following amendments in the Aden Port Trust Bill (No. 5 of 1886) :—

"That the following Sections be added to the Bill :—

37. When Government appoint under the provisions of any Act for the levy of Sea Customs duties on any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, to be a wharf or place for the landing and shipping of goods within the meaning of such Act, the board shall set apart, maintain, and secure on or in such wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, such portion thereof or place therein, or adjourning thereto, for the use of the officers of Customs as the Political Resident at Aden approves or appoints in that behalf.

38. Notwithstanding that any wharf, quay, stage, jetty, or pier, or portion thereof, has under the provisions of the last section, been set apart for the use of the officers of Customs, all rates, tolls, charges, and rents payable under this Act in respect thereof, or for the use thereof, shall be paid and be payable to the board or to such persons as they may appoint to receive the same.

78a. If, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the execution of any order or Resolution of the board, or the doing of anything which is being done, or is about to be done, by or on behalf of the board, injuriously affects or is likely to affect the defensibility of Aden against her Majesty's enemies, or the security or sanitary condition of the garrison, he may by an order in writing prohibit the execution or doing thereof.

Pending the receipt of an order by the Governor in Council under this section, the Political Resident at Aden may, by a like order, suspend the execution or doing of anything by or on behalf of the board, which appears to him, for any of the reasons aforesaid, to be open to objection."

At the meeting of the Council to be held on the 23rd instant, Bill No. 4 of 1877, to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay, will be read for the first time.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

SOME doubt has hitherto existed as to the correct designation of the new Technical Institute in Bombay. It has been all along understood that the Institute should bear the name of the Queen-Empress, but there has been less certainty as to whether the fiftieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession should be commemorated by the interpolation of the word "Jubilee" in the name. This uncertainty has now been removed by the Government, who, on a reference from the chairman of the Jubilee Committee and from the Municipal Commissioner, have authoritatively pronounced the name to be the "Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute." The following is the Government Resolution on the subject :—

Letter from the chairman of the Royal Jubilee Committee, dated 12th March 1887—Drawing the attention of Government to the fact that the desire of the General Committee, appointed by the inhabitants to arrange for the celebration of her Imperial Majesty's Jubilee in Bombay was that the word "Jubilee" should be interpolated after the word "Victoria" in connection with the establishment of the Victoria Technical Institute.

Letter from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, No. 3441, dated 4th June 1887—Enquiring whether it is the intention of Government to designate the Technical Institute as "Victoria *Jubilee* Technical Institute," or simply as "Victoria Technical Institute." Making remarks.

Resolution.—The Governor in Council has much pleasure in acceding to the wish of the Municipal Corporation and of the General Committee appointed by the inhabitants of the City of Bombay, to arrange for the celebration of the Jubilee of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and is pleased, therefore, to direct that the name of the Institute be the "Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute."

In January last, the President of the District Board, Tinnevelly, applied to Government for permission to purchase from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas in Bombay, the iron-work required for the Srivaikuntham bridge. The President at the same time proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 50,000 for the purpose in the following manner, viz., Rs. 5,000 by suspending repayment of the sum borrowed from the Endowment Fund during the current year; Rs 10,000 by contracting a further loan from the Endowment Fund on the same terms as the preceding, and Rs. 35,000 by a loan from the Zemindar of Etaiyapuram to be repaid in yearly instalments of Rs. 3,500 with interest at 5 per cent. per annum. The total estimated cost of the bridge is Rs. 1,11,000; of this sum the Board have already procured Rs. 61,000, viz., Rs. 26,000 by private contributions, and Rs. 35,000 by a loan from their Endowment Fund. The timber required for the bridge, which will be procured from the Forest Department, is estimated to cost Rs. 18,500. Government now say that the Government of India have found themselves unable to sanction the purchase in India by the Tinnevelly District Board of the iron-work required for the bridge. The iron-work will therefore have to be obtained through the Secretary of State in the ordinary way. Government, however, sanctioned the proposals relating to the Endowment Fund. The proposal to borrow Rs. 35,000 from the Etaiyapuram Zemindar has been referred to the Government of India. It may be mentioned that the bridge to be constructed over Srivaikuntham anicut is situated 15 miles east of Palamcottah. The girders will be erected at a height of 24 feet above the bed of the river (which is sandy) and 17½ feet above the crest of the anicut.

THE GROWTH OF BOMBAY.

THE Committee on the extension of Bombay have appealed to a large number of gentlemen, whose position either as members of the local Parliament, large property-owners, or extensive employers of labour, entitle them to speak with some degree of authority, for assistance in the development of a practical scheme for relieving the present congested state of the city and directing its future growth and extension. Amongst those whose advice has been sought is Mr. Grattan Geary, who has had long experience of Municipal administration as a member both of the Corporation and of the Town Council. In many respects he is much less conservative than either Mr. Arthur Crawford or Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee. He points out, for instance, that the rides in front of the Secretariat and eastward of Marine Lines are now little used for equestrian purposes, and that they are therefore adapted as sites for dwelling-houses, so built as not to interfere with the access of the prevailing wind to the Secretariat or other existing buildings. He considers that a portion of the ride in front of the Secretariat would also be suitable for a club-house, and that part of it should be reserved for a public garden.

Portions of the sites in question, and of other sites available in the neighbourhood of the Fort, should be reserved for houses of a class suitable for Europeans, who are not so well provided in that respect as the natives who own all house property, and find no difficulty in accommodating themselves.

There is remarkable unanimity as to the necessity of removing the Government Mews from their present position. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and Mr. Geary all recommend this improvement, the latter adding that the site should be laid out in streets for dwelling houses.

Another important improvement recommended by Mr. Geary is that all footpaths should be covered in to their full width by arcades which, for purposes of ventilation, should be at least sixteen feet high. In support of his suggestion he points out that at Turin and in the Rue de Rivoli the whole of the side pavements are covered in by very lofty and well-ventilated arcades. He adds that the division of the pathways by the 12 feet wide system, besides limiting the area, is injurious to the tradesmen whose shop-windows cannot be well displayed, or seen from a distance. Public safety and convenience demands that the Queen's Road levelcrossing at Chowpatty should be bridged; and in reply to the Committee's questions on the subject of land-reclamations, he says :—

The foreshore in front of Breach Candy ought to be reclaimed from the sea, the reclamation would improve the sanitary condition of Breach Candy and give a number of good building sites which would repay the outlay. Further reclamations should be effected in Back Bay. If the Government decide to canton the troops in Colaba they ought on sanitary grounds, and also to acquire a considerable area, reclaim the foreshores on the Back Bay side and on the harbour side. The other reclamations recommended might be effected by private enterprize. If the reclamation from Back Bay be continued further westward, the Railway might remain as it is, and the carriage road removed from its present position in dangerous proximity to the Railway, and carried along the new sea face so as to give space for houses and compounds between it and the Railway. The present Queen's Road might then be utilized for warehouses, &c.

There are many suggestions on the subject of the extension and construction of new roads, and, among other improvements, he strongly recommends the opening up of Trombay, by roads and railways, for residential purposes. "Its considerable height and its accessibility, would render it a valuable sanatarium, and in many respects it would be preferable for a cantonment to Colaba."

On the Town Council or in the Corporation, Mr. Geary dwelt on the importance of opening up the Fort so as to give free access to the sea-breeze. This is what he says on this point in response to the Committee's invitation :—

I would also suggest the opening up of the business part of the Fort to traffic and trade by continuing Hummum Street to Rampart Row, and by widening some of the narrow lanes which now make the Fort pestilential. There is a deficiency of accommodation, at reasonable rents, for tradesmen and other men of business; and the opening up of the interior of the Fort would result in a development of the trade and the prosperity of the city.

Further I venture to suggest that care should be taken in future to avoid the mistake of placing buildings of unusual length in such position, as to cut off the health-giving wind from other buildings, actual or intended. The Secretariat and the Central Press building, now in course of erection, will render part of the valuable building site of the Oval as stifling as the interior of the Fort.

The Native Town urgently requires opening up. This, he believes, should be done by a means of a thoroughfare from Kalbadevi to the junction of Ripon Road and Bellasis Road, and by a thoroughfare of sufficient width for the enormous and increasing traffic between the same point and the Docks.

By securing a sufficient depth of ground for building sites on the frontages of those necessary thoroughfares the Native Town would be immensely improved with a profit to the ratepayers. This principle of making the new roads pay for themselves has been shown to be sound in the recent construction of the Ripon Road where its partial application yielded a substantial profit. On another point he recommends that care should be taken to avoid the mistake of placing buildings of unusual length in such positions as to cut off the health-giving wind from other buildings, actual or intended. The Secretariat and the Central Press building, now in course of erection, will render part of the valuable building site of the Oval as stifling as the interior of the Fort.

GOVERNMENT AND JAIL MANUFACTURES.

THE Secretary of State for India recently decided that Local Governments and Administrations should adapt their intramural industries, as much as possible, to the requirements of the public consuming departments, these departments being compelled to take articles of jail manufacture which they require as long as such articles can be supplied by the jails of the same quality and at the same price as they can be obtained in the open market. But this order has not always been carried into effect. The *Madras Times* now learns that, at the instance of the Finance Committee, the Government of India have ordered that steps be taken for giving a fair trial to jail manufactures in the Madras Presidency with a view to economy. The Madras paper says :—

As it has been pointed out that the Bengal jails are exceptionally well situated, being amply provided with machinery, and not depending upon pure handiwork, whereby the quality of their manufactures is guaranteed, it is ordered that the several jails in the Bengal Presidency be furnished with lists of the articles ordinarily required by departments, with an estimate of the annual expenditure of each, and samples of the articles. The jails should then contract to supply such of the annual expenditure as they can, leaving the departments to enter into contracts with private manufacturers for the balance, if any: provision being made in the contracts with the jails that all articles not up to the samples will be rejected. As regards prices, these are to be settled upon any fair bases, either those proposed by the consuming departments, or, if they are entirely unacceptable, those fixed by the arbitration of a third person. We gather that this is chiefly with reference to the requirements of the military, as the Inspector General of Jails purposes to supply most of its requirements in gunny, woollen and cotton goods, the latter to include tents of the best make. On the economical bearing of the question the Finance Committee remark that it is obviously a piece of extravagance for the Government in the Military Department to pay cash to third persons for doing that which the Government, in the Jail department, can do without extra cost. The latter department it must be understood, has to maintain its factories and to feed its labour, whether fully employed or not; and if it can buy its raw material cheaper than the Military Department can buy the finished article, it is a great economy to Government that the requirements of the Military Department should be met, as far as they can be, through the jails.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	23 83	23 40	20 45	24 18
June 2, Saturday	.....	.....	0 20	0 30
July 3, Sunday	7 5	6 67	6 85	.....
Total...	30 88	30 7	27 50	24 83
Total corresponding date of last year ...	43 35	47 0	46 7	48 26

MALABAR HILL.

	in. cts.
2nd and 3rd July (up to 5 p.m.)	7 90
Previously registered	21 30
Inches.....	29 10

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION.

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION is the misnomer by which the new Dock works of Bombay are present known. Why they are so termed is not satisfactorily explained beyond that they are in close proximity and will eventually communicate with the Prince's Dock. But perhaps the reason of their being so called is that the Port Trustees have not as yet bestowed a distinctive name upon them. The growing success which has attended the Prince's Dock, ever since its dedication to public use leaves not the slightest doubt that the new venture will be attended by equal success, for there are at all times vessels lying in the stream on turn for and anxious to obtain berths alongside the quays. Moreover, the importance of Bombay as a port is rapidly increasing, and the necessity for greater facilities for rapid loading and discharge will, in the opinion of most shipping people, render it necessary, at no distant period, to provide even further accommodation.

The water area of the new Dock works is a little over twenty-four acres, and occupies that portion of the Elphinstone reclamation which was originally taken by the Musjid and Nicol Basins and Nicol Bunder. In general shape it is rectangular, and its main dimensions are 1,866 feet from north to south by 1,000 from east to west. As compared with the Prince's Dock it is superior, possessing as it does considerable advantages which experience of the former has suggested. From the west side three spacious jetties are thrown out, measuring 400 by 230 feet, which afford facilities for the berthing of nine steamers. The Prince's Dock covers a larger area than the so-called extension, its area being 30 acres as against 24. But the Prince's Dock possesses only one jetty 700 feet by 240. By this means the new dock possesses a greater quayage than that of the Prince's Dock, the walls measuring not less than nine thousand feet. At the north-east corner of the Dock a passage has been made ready for connecting the two docks, measuring 202 feet in length by 64 feet wide and 35 feet deep. The separation between the two will be made, not by gates but by a huge iron ship-shape caisson, close to which vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be accommodated by an iron swing bridge spanning the connecting canal. The caisson has been built by Messrs. J. and G. Rennie, of London, delivered on the site, and will be built in projected entrance in the course of a very short time. Not far away on the east side is the entrance from the harbour. It is constructed slanting up stream, this will conduce to the more convenient docking of vessels, for the further protection of which, in heavy weather, is a pier of solid masonry projecting from the outer wall. The value of such an accessory cannot be too highly estimated. It cannot fail to make this entrance very safe and convenient. The dimensions of this entrance are considerably greater than that of the old dock. The width is eighty feet—sufficient to receive the largest vessels yet constructed, and sufficiently deep too, for the sills are two feet below those of the Prince's Dock by a couple of feet, the depth being 32 feet at high water spring tides. The size of this entrance will enable the largest vessels of the Naval or Mercantile services to enter and to make the hundred-ton crane at present located at the end of the jetty in the Prince's Dock available for such vessels it is to be removed to the end of the southernmost jetty of the new Dock, an operation which is to be proceeded with as soon as the water is admitted into the new dock. This entrance will be closed by iron gates, and as is the case with the Prince's Dock, will be spanned by a heavy swing bridge. In the south wall of the dock, wings for two 80 feet openings have been built, one of which is intended for a graving dock and the other for a further extension of the wet dock system, which, there can be no doubt, will eventually prove necessary.

The masonry of the walls is solid and substantial, and is in every respect an excellent piece of work. The walls are constructed of the local basalt obtained from quarries in the neighbourhood of Sewree and Chinchpoogly, but the sill stones, the hollow coigns for the main entrance, and those for the caisson groove are of granite and have been imported ready dressed from Cornwall. Two of these, the heel pieces for the gates, are each not less than 14 tons in weight. At the back of the walls is a concrete covered tunnel some five feet in depth running the whole length of the dock, for the accommodation of pipes for the town water service, and hydraulic pipes, which will feed the numerous cranes which will stand at short intervals on the quay, and they will also supply the capstans and gate and bridge machinery. In the tunnels at convenient distances are openings for connections with the cranes. The quays are well supplied with bollards, already fixed in the masonry, of a new and improved design. They are fixed flush with the edge of the wall, the object being to prevent the necessity for unshipping hawsers when the removal of a crane is desired, and to keep the quay clear of the usual obstruction caused by ropes overlying valuable wharfage ground.

The work was begun in January 1885, the first operation being the exclusion of the water from the two basins by the construction of a cross dam. This was done by the end of the month, and in February the water was displaced and the excavations were shortly afterwards commenced the whole of the soil and stone excavated being carried away by locomotives and wagons a distance of about a mile and-a-half, where it was utilized in the Mody Bay reclamation work, which is still proceeding. The trenches for the foundations of the walls were commenced in April, and the first stone laid on her Majesty's birthday, 1885. Since that time, to the present, not less than four million nine hundred thousand cubic feet of masonry have been placed in the walls and entrance. The work of excavation proceeded rapidly from the first, and the average number of wagon-loads removed was about 400 per day, on some occasions not less than 450 to 454 have been carried away. The number of cubic feet of excavation taken from the new basin is estimated at thirty-five millions. A portion of this was used to back up the walls and to construct the jetties and the main dam, the latter of which was put in to enable the outer harbour wall and main entrance to be constructed. Only half of this dam now remains, for as the wall was completed a portion of it was taken away. It consisted of an earthen embankment upwards of 1,200 feet long, with sloping sides, pitched, the better to withstand the wash of the water. From the time of its completion up to a few weeks ago it gave the utmost satisfaction. But about the 10th of last month an extraordinarily heavy sea sent the water dashing over it as much as four feet high. At one time fears were entertained that serious results would accrue, and such probably would have been the case had not prompt measures been adopted.

The work of excavation was proceeded with in a manner far different from that adopted at home. No steam navvies or mechanical appliances were used. The dock was excavated to a depth of eight and thirty feet by natives with native implements. At times as many as ten thousand hands have been employed. Strange to say in a work of such magnitude carried out under European supervision the most primitive methods still prevailed with the labourers. In filling the wagons during excavation, no matter whether the distance were little or great, there was no spadeful thrown over the shoulder, as is the wont of the European navvy. Every fragment of rock or earth was first placed into the basket of a male or female labourer, lifted to the head and then tipped leisurely into the wagon. So great progress however has been made that although the contract-time does not expire till October of next year, it is expected that Messrs. Kirby and Co., the contractors, will have finished their work in another six months.

The dock is to be well provided with sheds, which are to be constructed of iron columns composed of old rails, with iron roofs. The utilizing of these will not merely save money, but will give a particularly pleasing effect, and the columns will prove of almost everlasting duration. Arrangements are being made for the immediate construction of these works, while the engine-house will for the supply of hydraulic pressure has already been commenced. The latter erection is to be at the south-west corner of the Dock. Here will be fixed the accumulator and engines with double the power of those in use at the Prince's Dock. These engines, the cranes, gates, bridges, caisson, pipes and all iron work have been, or are to be, supplied from Sir W. Armstrong, Mitchell and Co.'s celebrated works at Elswick-on-Tyne. The bulk of the iron work is already delivered, and the balance is expected in about two months. The Dock was designed by Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Chief Engineer to the Port Trust, his chief assistant, Mr. G. R. Lynn, who had gained experience at the Hull and Barnsby Dock, being resident Engineer and in continuous supervision of the work. It is confidently anticipated that March or April will see the extension open, and that it will be available for the trade of that season.

VANDALISM AT BIJAPUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cheap, wholesale and indiscriminate vituperation, such as your recent correspondent, Mr. Theodore Beck, indulges in, is, as a rule, best left to itself; and I would not trouble you with anything in reply, but that I don't quite like the idea of "judgment by default."

Mr. Beck has returned to two pieces of vandalism here, of which I fancy there is not a soul now in Western India who would venture a word of defence. I mean the conversion of the Bokhari masjid into a Post-Office, and of the Sultan Mahommed mosque into a travellers' bungalow.

But to throw the whole blame of these enormities on the "District Engineer," or the "Local P. W. D." is a mistake. Everything that the said District Engineer *dared* urge in protest *was* urged, and in the most earnest and emphatic manner of which the District Engineer was capable. But it was useless. The same power which carried through the conversion of the Sultan Mahommed mosque, made some other proposals compared with which this is the merest trifle: the conversion of the Ali II. Roza into a Central Lunatic Asylum, for instance, or the "letting" of the Ibrahim Roza mosque as a—nay, I dare not write it.

To the general public, through the instrumentality of such irresponsible writers as Mr. Beck, the credit, or discredit, of all these things falls naturally on the shoulders of the "District Engineer" or the "Local P. W. D."

As has already been pointed out by "P. A. H.," in your issue of the 30th ultimo, much of what Mr. Beck has written is very misleading, and some of it is, I am constrained to say, deliberately untrue. To judge by his letter one would suppose that whitewash was an invention of the P. W. D., and of course he indulges in the old and thread-bare clap-trap about the exuberant imagination of the Engineers and their tendency to whitewash everything.

Is it pure and simple ignorance on Mr. Beck's part, or is it a deliberate ignoring of facts in order to give his letter the requisite amount of spiciness? He must know, perfectly well, that the only portions of the Ibrahim Roza which are now whitewashed were whitewashed long before the P. W. D. had anything to do with the place. And the same is true, I think, of every single building in Bijapur—with one single exception, viz., the building in which I myself live, and that was whitewashed in order to modify the terrible heat which used to be radiated from its black stone surface. That piece of whitewashing, which I did after obtaining the necessary sanction, is the only bit of illegitimate (from the artistic point of view) whitewashing that can be laid to the charge of the P. W. D.

Mr. Beck ought to be ashamed of himself for saying that the "lovely little Mecca musjid, buil in stone," is whitewashed, because that statemen is a—well, it is exactly the reverse of the truth! And there is a sad want of *bona fides* about these sensational newspaper writers when talking about the artistic merits of the Bijapur buildings.

Many of the mosques and tombs are very fine indeed, and some or them superbly so, but those writers who rave about the "beautiful rich variety of Indo-Saracenic," when referring to the ruins of the secular buildings in the Arkilla, talk arrant nonsense. You will doubtless have noticed that when expatiating on the lost glories, these writers always refer to those particular ruins which have been utilized for modern requirements by the P. W. D. It happens that one of the most perfect of the secular ruins, known as the Jahaz Mahal, and close to the well-known Assar Mahal, has never been touched by the P. W. D., and is therefore still in the enjoyment of all its "beautiful rich variety of Indo-Saracenic." But have you ever printed one word, from your numerous correspondents during the last six years, in praise of the Indo-Saracenic or any other beauty of this building? No; and the reasons are obvious. In the first place, it has no beauty, *i.e.*, no architectural beauty, and it never had. It has a certain amount of interest, and, perhaps, a trifle of prettiness, but that is solely because it is old and is a ruin. But he who talks of the architectural beauty of this or of any other of the secular buildings talks the most transparent rubbish possible; in the second place—and this I believe is far the more weighty—it is precisely in its original condition, *i.e.* as the Mahrattas left it, and it affords no present means of vilifying the "District Engineer."

I doubt very much if Mr. Beck ever saw the Arkilla buildings before they were converted to their present uses. If he did not, his tall writing, and his high-sounding phrases are of course due to ignorance, and the manner in which his leg seems to have been pulled by the local "Ferguson" who acted as his guide. If he did know the buildings formerly, his present manner of writing about them must be called by a less creditable name than ignorance.

I am afraid I am not so completely scorched by Mr. Beck's withering sarcasm when talking of the "sacred niche" in the Bokhari masjid as he would like. If Mr. Beck could have seen this same masjid before it was made into a Post-office, I wonder what he would have said! It was just a stable for cattle, and the "sacred niche," the "ancient consecrated "shrine of monotheism" was used by its monotheist proprietor, not as a place in which he "bowed his" head in prayer and "praise to God," but as a store-room for cowdung cakes. The arcade surrounding the lovely little Mecca mosque was used in precisely the same manner, and the masjid itself not infrequently as a place to cook in, until it was rescued. Mr. Beck might have seen—and perhaps did see—dozens of other mosques which are still used in this way in and around Bijapur by their monotheistic proprietors, but of course he does not mention it. There is no fun in pitching into a simple Mussulman, whereas a "District Engineer" or the "Local P. W. D." is always considered to be, whether there are facts or no facts to go upon, fair and legitimate game.

Mr. Beck is quite right in denouncing the Post Office and the dak bungalow, for they are both atrocities; but as for the rest, the letter is too much in the style of Gilead P. of that ilk, when writing what were called "Squelchers" for the *Clearville Roarer*.—I am, &c.,

Bijapur, July 2. EDWARD REINOLD.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The appointment of Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government, P. W. Department, is still in abeyance, and rumours and echoes as to the cause of this state of affairs are flying about. The first one was that the Bombay Government was anxious to appoint a member of the Civil Service, but were checked by a reply from the Government of India to the effect that were there not some members of the P. W. Department capable they would be happy to send one. Now it is whispered that the Government, acting in an impartial manner, for the true interest of Government and by way of selection (the three grand principles for a good job), desire to place the late Under-Secretary, an officer of little practical experience and extremely low down (only a 2nd grade Executive Engineer) in the service, into the position of Secretary, and to raise him to the highest grade in the Department, Chief Engineer, 1st class.

A more monstrous job was never conceived, and if permitted will cast a lasting disgrace upon its perpetrators; but under our present affable, amicable but weak members of Council, anything may be done, unless the Press take up the question in the interest of the many excellent and practical officers whom such a course would insult, and supersede—and among some of whom one fit for the post can easily be obtained.—Yours, &c.,

CRAB APPLE.

PLAGIARISM MADE WELCOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your contemporary has in his to-day's issue published the continuation of Mr. Ginwalla's *able* and *original* article on the manners and customs of the Parsees, and thereby wasted three columns which might have been devoted to a better purpose.

It seems incredible that a journal should not only publish such utter trash, but go the length of making a sort of an apology for Mr. Ginwalla.

It is evident that the paper in question means to furnish its readers with more of this sort of trash, for the concluding sentence of the apology which it has made for Mr. Ginwalla runs thus: "In future Mr. Ginwalla would perhaps do well to accompany his contributions" (to the *Times of India*) "with a note explaining what portions are original and what are copied."

If that paper cannot find anything more readable wherewith to fill its columns than such able articles as those which Mr. Ginwalla cuts out of other people's books and fancies are his own, the sooner it reverts to its old form of four pages the better.—Yours, &c.,

July 2. SUBSCRIBER.

COVENANTED AND UNCOVENANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We frequently hear and read the assertion that certain rights and privileges are conceded to members of the Indian Covenanted Civil Service under their covenants. The latest enunciator of the doctrine is Sir Lepel Griffin, who, in a periodical of limited circulation boldly claims to govern India by virtue of the terms of his covenant. Covenant is a fine sonorous word. It recalls our early association with Biblical history. Later in the world's history, it is connected with a stern and uncompromising body of Scotch fanatics, who banded together to resist constituted authority; and, although their success was limited, they contributed many brilliant pages to the record of their times. There can be no doubt that to style an ordinary agreement or bond a covenant is a grander way of expressing it, than to adhere to the plainer terms. It is grateful and comforting, and arouses enthusiasm and other sentiments which are communicated by sound; a remarkable instance of this effect may be found in the case of the pious old lady who declared to her pastor that she derived much consolation and spiritual sustenance from repeating the word Mesopotamia. Candour, however, obliges me to say that the covenants of covenanted Civilians, including that of Sir Lepel Griffin, are mere agreements or bonds. I write with a copy of a covenant before me, which was entered into by a distinguished member of the Civil Service of about the same standing as Sir Lepel Griffin. You would not probably care to give sufficient space for its reproduction, *in extenso*, but the following is a faithful abstract of its contents :—

Preamble.—The document is styled an "indenture" and purports to be executed on a certain date between A.B., hereinafter called the covenantor of the one part and the Secretary of State in Council of the other part. The document then proceeds to state that the covenantor has *already* been appointed by the Secretary of State to the Civil Service in a certain Presidency in the East Indies, and that he is to continue in it so long as the Secretary of State thinks fit, with liberty to resign with permission previously obtained, and that the said covenantor agrees as follows :—

1st To be generally faithful in the discharge of the duties assigned to him.

2nd. To obey all orders issued to him by those who have lawful authority to command him.

3rd. That he will keep regular accounts and shall not tamper with them himself, or allow others to tamper with them, and that he shall give up all books, &c., which he may have kept without obliteration and concealment, although they may not be Government property and although they may contain records of his own affairs or the affairs of others.

4th. That he is not to misapply or employ for improper purposes property entrusted to his care.

5th. That he is not to divulge secrets unless authorized by the Secretary of State or other person properly empowered.

6th. That he is not to make corrupt bargains, or accept corrupt presents, gifts or gratuities.

7th. That he is not to trade contrary to law.

8th. That he is not to quit India without leave, and must satisfy all debts due by him to her Majesty before departure.

9th. That he must become a subscriber to the civil fund and annuity fund.

The above is a correct abstract of the indenture, which is signed at foot by the covenantor and two members of the Council of India.

I think it will be admitted that even the most imaginative person can scarcely interpret the above document as giving the person who enters into it any exclusive right to govern India or to enjoy any particular rights or privileges. In fact, the entire document seems ridiculous and unnecessary. Some of its provisions are sufficiently met by that useful enactment the Penal Code, and the remainder are utterly useless. It is surprising that the terms of the bond have not been resented by those who have had to subscribe to them. As a fact very few read over the document (covenant, bond, indenture, or by what other term it may be called); but a general impression remains that it is something to their advantage, and, in after years, when this sentiment has mellowed, they even go the length, as Sir Lepel Griffin has done, of declaring it to be a charter of certain rights and privileges which really have no existence.

It may not be generally known that almost every person who receives his appointment in England is required to subscribe to a humiliating bond or indenture of the nature described above. Cooper's Hill assistants, Forest officers, Telegraph employés and even mechanics engaged at

LORD REAY AND THE MAHOMEDANS.

A DEPUTATION of the Bombay and Poona Mahomedan inhabitants presented an address of congratulation to H. E. Lord Reay, LL.D., K.C.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, at 5 p.m. on Thursday, at Ganesh Khind, on his appointment to be Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire, on the occasion of her Most Gracious Majesty's Jubilee in England. The address was read by Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi. His Excellency thanked the deputation for having come up from Bombay, and assured them that this expression of loyalty had made an impression on his mind. Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, then thanked his Lordship for his reply, and added that what the deputation had done was nothing more than their duty. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen :—Khan Bahadur Syed Abdul Fattah Moulvie, Khan Bahadur Haji Ghulam Mahomed Munshi, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Barrister-at-Law, Nawab Abdur Rahman Khan, Mr. Abdulla Abdul Wahed, Mr. Juffer Yusuf, Mr. Ismael Haji Allarakhia, and Mirza Ahmed Beg Munshi.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, JUNE 20.

AT a meeting of the Council held to-day there were present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding ; His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab ; His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Hon. Mr. Scoble ; the Hon. J. B. Peile ; the Hon. Sir T. C. Hope ; the Hon. Sir A. Colvin ; the Hon. Lieut.-General Chesney ; the Hon. Mr. Quinton ; the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Ware.

GAME PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon. Mr. Peile moved that the Bill for the protection of game be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon. Lieutenant General Chesney, the Hon. Messrs. Scoble and Quinton, and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN MARINE SERVICE BILL.

The Hon. Lieut. General Chesney moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill for the better administration of her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, be taken into consideration.

Also that the following be substituted for section 3 of the Bill :—

"1. (1) A person to be enrolled in the Indian Marine Service shall be brought on to the quarter deck, or other suitable place on boardship, or on shore, and the commanding or other prescribed officer shall then—

(a.) Cause to be read and explained to him the rules of the Service.

(b.) Administer to him an oath of allegiance ; and

(c.) Cause him to sign a roll.

(2) The rules, oath, and roll shall be in prescribed forms."

The Hon. the Lieut. General Chesney said :—The object of this amendment is merely to simplify the procedure especially in enrolling lascars and people of that class in the Indian Marine. It is a small matter but is calculated to simplify the labours of officers of the Marine Service.

He also moved that the following sub-section be added to section 67 of the Bill.

"(4) Notwithstanding any error, omission, or irregularity in any proceeding of an Indian Marine Court, they confirming authority may confirm the finding and sentence of the Court, or either of them, unless the error, omission, or irregularity has in the opinion of that authority, occasioned a failure of justice."

He also moved that the Bill as amended be passed, and, in doing so, said, it is not necessary to trouble the Council with any lengthy remarks, because in the early part of the year as a meeting of the Council held at Calcutta, in asking permission to introduce the Bill, I explained the reasons why it was proposed, namely, that at present the Indian Marine Service was subject to no specific laws. It was not under the English Naval Act, nor under the mercantile Marine Act, and was therefore in an unrecognized and unsanctioned state. The reason why there has been so much delay in providing an enactment of this description is that it was necessary to get an enabling Act of Parliament before the Bill could be introduced into this Council, and there was a great deal of delay in the passing of this enabling Act. The amendments which have been proposed by various authorities who have been consulted are merely of a simple and technical character. They have been carefully considered by the Select Committee, and as far as was thought desirable have been incorporated in the text of the Bill. I need only add that the Military Department are under great obligation to the Legislative member of Council, and also to the learned secretaries in the Legislative Department, on whom all the real labour of preparing the Bill has passed.

The various motions were put and agreed to.

THE ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Quinton moved that the Bill to establish a University at Allahabad be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Aukland Colvin, the Hon'ble Messrs. Scoble and Peile, the Hon'ble Lieut.-Colonel Ware and the mover with instructions to report within two months. He said :—When moving for leave to introduce this Bill at the last meeting of the Council, I explained the reasons which in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India and the Secretary of State proved the necessity of establishing a University at Allahabad, and I shall now briefly touch upon the provisions of the measure. As is well known to the Council the Acts for the establishment of Universities at the Presidency towns were passed just 30 years ago, and in 1882 an Act was passed by this Council for the establishment of the Punjab University. In preparing the Bill before Council those Acts have been carefully considered, and their form has for obvious reasons been closely adhered to. We have, however, done our best to remedy defects, or supply omissions which experience has brought to light in the earlier enactments. The provisions respecting the appointment of patrons, chancellors, vice-chancellors, and fellows are substantially those which have received the approbation of the council in the case of the Punjab University, and need not now be dwelt upon. Your Excellency will be the first patron and Sir Alfred Lyall the first chancellor of the University, and I hope I may venture to say that the infant institution could not begin its life under the auspices of two sponsors better fitted by their refined scholarship and literary culture to inaugurate its career and add lustre to its reputation. The governing body of the University will be the Senate, which is made up of the chancellor, vice-chancellor, and fellows. Fellows will be the incumbents for the time being of certain high offices who may be presumed from their official experience and training to take an interest in education generally, and to possess peculiar qualifications for sharing in the control and management of the University. The propriety of the entry in the list of the names of the Bishop of Calcutta and the Chief Justice of the North-Western Provinces is apparent. The Chief Secretary to Government will represent the views of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Secretary in the Public Works Department will support the claims of the proposed Engineering Faculty, and the Thomason College. The Commissioner of Allahabad is the chief administrative officer of Government at the seat of the University. The Commissioner of Lucknow is *ex-officio* president of the Canning College, and the Commissioner of Agra is an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Trustees and president of the Managing Committee of the Agra College while the Director of Public Instruction, N.-W. P., and the principals of the Muir and Queen's Colleges will represent the Government side of high education in the provinces. Besides these *ex-officio* fellows, the chancellor may from time to time appoint others by name as being eminent benefactors of the University, or persons distinguished for attainments in literature, science or art, or for zeal in the cause of education. I have seen it urged that the bestowal of liberal endowments on a University does not qualify the donor to take part in its control. This seems to me to be not the whole truth. There is, I think at least a presumption that persons who evince such a practical interest in the promotion of learning possess some qualifications for taking part in guiding the machinery which is utilised for that object, and in this country where it is desirable to induce the wealthy to contribute liberally for this and other purposes, encouragement should be held out to them to give of their abundance. In this view I hope the provision to which the objection I have stated has been raised will meet with the approval of the Council. The list of persons named under this provision of the Bill will at a latter stage be inserted in part II of the schedule. It is clearly not desirable or convenient that the names of gentlemen selected for appointment on the grounds mentioned should be scheduled in the Bill on its circulation for opinion. It would seem to be more in accordance with usage, and would probably be preferred by the persons selected that their names should be finally decided upon and entered at the time of the passing of the Act. I would, however, say that I have good reason to believe that the aided Colleges will be adequately represented in the list, and that there is every desire that teaching bodies should have an influential voice in the management of the affairs of the University. I will here beg leave to correct an omission due to inadvertence in my speech when introducing the Bill. In enumerating the Colleges by which an English education is imparted in the United Provinces, I did not name the London Mission College at Benares, which by the success of its pupils at the University examinations has fully merited a honourable mention. Those persons whose names are included in the two lists I have referred to, will constitute the body of fellows at the first starting of the University, but we have adopted a provision from the Punjab University College by which a proportion of future vacancies will be filled up from elections by the Senate. This may be expected to introduce into the Senate a more popular and varied element than could be secured by mere nomination.

In section 11 of the Bill, which provides for the appointment of a Syndicate, Faculties, examiners, and officers, it will be seen that power is given to the Senate to constitute Faculties not merely of Arts, Law, and Science, but also of Engineering. We have already in the North-Western Provinces an Engineering College long established, which sends out its pupils all over India, and is celebrated alike for the success of its *alumni* and for the attainments and reputation of the distinguished officers of the Royal Engineers, who have held and hold the office of Principal. It needs few words to show that the pupils of such a College should not be compelled to undergo examination at the hands of a body, however learned, a thousand miles off, and may fairly claim to have their knowledge tested by a competent body, less alien in habits, language, and character. We have also in the Provinces at Agra, a Medical College, which though at present far behind the Colleges at the Presidency, may, we hope, in time develop into an institution capable of imparting a high medical education ; and with this view power has been given to the Senate to constitute an Faculty of Medicine with the previous approval of the Governor-General in Council, such approval will, of course, be withheld until the Government of India is fully satisfied of the adequacy of the medical education given by the Provincial Institution.

In secs. 5 by empowering the Senate to appoint, or provide for the appointment of Professors and lecturers we take a step in advance of the law for the Presidency Universities, in the direction of facilitating the future expansion, of the "institution established by the Bill and a teaching University. The three older Universities are examining bodies and nothing more. The Punjab University is a teaching as well as an examining body. As in all educational questions much is to be said and has been said for each of these systems. The advocates of our side point to the older Universities in the British Isles and continental Europe ; those of the other to that vigorous and flourishing institution, the London University, over which the controversy is now being hotly waged. I need not enumerate the arguments *pro* and *con* with which honorable members are doubtless familiar. An infant institution like ours may be well content to await the issue of the dispute, and to profit by the experience of its elders. The power taken is only permissive, and in the present condition of the Province it cannot be brought into operation for some time to come. The Muir College at Allahabad, flourishing as it is, cannot yet pretend to have reached the educational status of the Presidency Colleges, and it is in the Muir College that from the circumstances of the case the germs of a teaching University must for the United Provinces be looked for. We have incorporated in the Bill provisions enabling the Senate to confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in accordance with Act I, of 1884. which gives that power to the older Universities, and in section 16 we have given power to the Senate to make rules for the transaction of business and the management of the University, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, who will fully discuss previous course of instruction to be followed by candidates for the University Examinations, and respecting the examinations to be passed, and the other conditions to be fulfilled by candidates for degrees, the further sanction of the Governor-General is necessary. The provisions of the Bill and the criticisms on them evoked by its publication, will be fully discussed by the Select Committee, in which it will be observed we shall have the advantages of the advice of a future Chancellor of the University, and of Fellows of the University of Bombay and the Punjab.

The motion referring the Bill to a Select Committee was then put and agreed to.

BURMA POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Peile moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the Regulation of Military Police in Burma. He said :—With your Lordship's permission I will briefly explain to the Council the reasons for this motion. Soon after we assumed the government of Upper Burma, the necessity became apparent for enrolling a well-disciplined and armed force of military police, to be recruited in Northern India, for the repression of disturbance and dacoity. From time to time during 1886, the dimensions of this Indian force were enlarged, and in the autumn the Chief Commissioner proposed a regulation under the Statute 33 Vic., cap. iii, sec 1, for the better discipline of the Military Police of Upper Burma. His draft followed closely the Assam Frontier Police Regulation of 1882. It was approved by the Governor-General in Council, received your Excellency's assent in January 1887, and came into force in the same month. It applied to the persons appointed to the Burma Police under the General Police Act V. of 1861, sec. 7, who may have signed a statement as to conditions of service which forms a schedule to the Regulation. Its effect is to enforce discipline by imposing severe punishments for mutiny, cowardice, desertion and various breaches of duty on active service, to make obligatory a minimum term of service of three years, and to bar the right to be discharged when on active service, or when the force is more than one-tenth below its sanctioned strength. In May last the Chief Commissioner requested that a Police Act similar to this Regulation should be passed for Lower Burma. He said that Act V. of 1861 was inadequate to maintain the discipline of a semi-military force such as the Lower Burma Indian Police was tending to become ; that the Indian police who had been enlisted before 1886 was not as a rule of the martial races of India ; that he proposed to eliminate the unfit, and to bring the rest under the discipline of a Military Police Act. He added that a similar law was required for the force of Indian Police which the Government of India had raised for Lower Burma in 1886, which consisted of the same stamp of men who had been enlisted for the Military Police of Upper Burma, and which was armed with the same weapons. In the necessity for such a measure we entirely concurred. For two or three years previous the Government of India had been constrained to record unfavourable opinions on the efficiency of the Lower Burma Police in coping with the outburst of violent crime which then prevailed. There was, however, an obvious inconvenience in having separate and distinct enactments for the upper and lower Provinces, inasmuch as men enrolled under the Regulation for service in Upper Burma could not be employed in Lower Burma, nor could men enrolled under an Act in force in Lower Burma be employed in the new territory. Upper and Lower Burma now formed one province, the crime with which the Military Police have to deal is of the same type in both, and it was clear to us that the preferable course was to have one Military Police Act for the whole province of Burma. It was decided therefore that the requirements of the Chief Commissioner should be met by bringing before the Council with as little delay as possible a Bill for regulating the Police of Burma as a whole. That is the measure which I now ask leave to introduce. It purports to repeal the Military Police Regulation which has been law in Upper Burma since January, and it is substantially identical with that Regulation extending the same provisions to the same military police officers in the Lower as in the Upper Province.

The motion was agreed to and the Bill introduced, and it was then resolved that the Bill to be taken into consideration by the Council on 13th July next. The Council then adjourned till that date.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S S Purulia, Robertson, cleared on Saturday last for P. Gulf and Karachi.

THE S S Eddystone, 1312 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain R Warden, laden with a general cargo for Dunkirk.

THE Hall Line steamer Worsely Hall, 2240 tons, Captain J Verrill, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, laden with a miscellaneous cargo only.

THE S S Taif, Captain H Schumacker, will sail to-day for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jeddah. She has on board a general cargo and 525 pilgrims on board.

THE S S Greystoke 1377, Captain P W Sherwood, and consigned to Messrs. J Mackintosh and Co, sailed yesterday for Napels, with a general cargo aboard.

The s. s. Clan Maclean, 1496, Captain J. Schofield, arrived in Bombay yesterday with a cargo of sugar, and one cabin and nine deck passengers from Mauritius (June 20).

The B. I. S. N. steamer Arabia arrived in Bombay, under Captain C. R. Kendall, on Saturday last, with a general cargo and the following passengers from Karachi (June 30) :—Cabin—Mrs. Hargrave, and Mr. G. C'Silva ; deck— nine adults.

THE B I S N steamer Purulia, 993 tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, to sail on the arrival of the outward English Mail Steamer in Bombay. She is laden and carries on board Col E C Bird, a cabin passenger for Karachi, and twenty deck passengers for P. Gulf and Kurachi.

THE Anchor Line steamer Persia of 2,317 tons burthen, Captain R. Hutchinson, which left Bombay by early morning's tide on Saturday last, met with an accident at sea which necessitated her putting back to sea ; and she consequently, returned to Bombay about 4 p.m., the same day. The Persia was laden with a general cargo and had on board two cabin passengers, and was under the guidance of a Captain of large navigating experience. She was well fitted at the time of starting, and she left this port on Saturday morning. She safely passed the outer light-ship, but when she had done about fifteen miles beyond that limit, she was found to have been disabled. Examination showed that the shaft, about six feet long, attached to the flying wheel of her engines had snapped totally into two, caused, it is believed, by its having collided with the other machinery. As instant repair was impossible while at sea, it was thought prudent to put back. On her arrival here she underwent the necessary repairs, and proceeded on her voyage to Liverpool yesterday afternoon.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Deccan	2022	Case	D	P. & O. Co.
,, Rochliff	1497	J. L. Baxter	E	C. Eduljee.
,, C. Murray	1372	Warfolk	F	F. Muir & Co.
,, Tarpeia	1182	H. Care	G	Ralli Brothers.
,, Brookfield	1509	A. Stabell	H.J	Boyle Craig & Co
,, Greystroke	1377	P.W. Sherrwood	K	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Kashgar	2040	C. Gadd	L	P. & O. Co.
,, M. Hall	2046	C. Barnes	M	E. Bates & Co.
,, Sacrabosco	1470	Thompson	N	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Germania	1262	W. H. Thomas	O	Boyle Craig & Co
,, Kt. Krrant	2280	McGill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Worsley Hall	2240	J. Vernill	Q	E. Bates & Co.
,, St. Oswald	1801	G. Davey	Ldis	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Lord Charlmont	2055	Bocquet	Out Side	W. & A. Graham & Co.
Ship Ardenorala	2071	Humphries		Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Arabia (s)	Kendall	Karachi, June 30.
3	Clan Maclean (s)	Schofield	Mauritius, June 20.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
2	Akola (s)	Pfeil	Zanzibar.
	Persia (s)	Hutchinson	Liverpool.
3	Eddistone (s)	Warden	Dunkirk.
	Kt. Krrant (s)	Gill	Havre.
	Greystoke (s)	Sherrwood	Naples.
	Worsley Hall (s)	Verril	Genoa & Marseilles.

The steamer Taif was cleared out on Saturday last for Aden, Jedda, &c.

The following vessels were entered outwards on Saturday last :—

Steamer Chiedwars, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Peshwa, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Oriental, for Aden, Mocha, Mauritius, &c.
" Assyria, for Persian Gulf and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.
28 Shahzada s ..... Budd ..... Moulmain, June 15.
" Alexandra ..... Cochran ..... Liverpool, March 26.
" West Lothian ..... Barr ..... Philadelphia, Mar. 22

DEPARTURES.

June 28.—Steamer Umballa. Ships Knight Commander, Dundee and County of Edinburgh.
June 30.—Steamer Mahratta. Ship British General.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

une.
30 Camorta s ..... Singapore.
" Scindia s ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

29 Khandalla s ..... Calcutta.
" Laurel ..... London.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 1.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavy, on leave, from Poona.

JULY 2.

Close, Lt, Mad R E, on sick leave, from Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 2.

Cuthbertson, Capt, Bo R A, on leave.

JULY 30.

James, Lt, Bo, 4th Bo Rifles, from language leave, from Mhow.
Humphreys, Capt, Bl, Connaught Rangers, on retirement, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, July 4th, 1887.

1. The usual monthly regimental Committee meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. There will be drill at Head Quarters on Wednesday, the 6th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Sergeant J. Fowler having left Bombay, is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date.

The following promotions are sanctioned :—Sergt. T. W. Cuff to be Troop Sergt. Major ; Corporal L. Rivett Carnac to be Sergeant vice Sergt. Cuff, promoted ; Corporal J. Armstrong to be Sergt. vice Sergt. Fowler, resigned ; Lce Carpl. Lt. A. Payne to be Corporal ; and Trooper J. M. Eyrie, to be Lance Corporal.

The following having joined are posted to 'A' Troop, and assigned Regimental numbers as under :—No. 95 Mr. T. J. Bennett ; No. 96 Mr. W. L. Ingham ; and No. 97 Mr. J. C. Kiddle.

By Order,

(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morton Hall (s) 54 bales cotton Thomas H Moore and and Co ; 500 bales cotton, G Nensey ; 101 bales cotton, J Megji ; 63 bales wool, Gunsee Kessowjee ; 105 bales wool, Kika Khoosal ; 40 bales wool, Mottee Jetha ; 115 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 41 bales cotton, G Dwarkadas ; 77 bales cotton, droppings, &c J Jawraj.

Lord Charlmont (s), 60 bales wool, P Jeewraj ; 125 bales hemp, D Chhuganlal.

Esther Roy (s) 187 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co ; 219 cwts myrabolums, P Lalliji ; 1875 cwts myrabolums, B Coyerchand ; 1450 cwts myrabolums, L Jairam.

FOR LONDON.

Kangra (s) 10 bales hides, A Canji.

FOR HAMBURG.

Nisam (s), 5 cwts ivory, A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HULL.

Othello (s), 6000 cwts wheat, Toussaint and Boutillier 330 bales cotton, Breul and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bedouin (s), 20,001 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 91 cwts linseed D Sassoon and Co ; 1000 cwts rapeseed, R Cadarbhai.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Talavera (s), 30,000 cwts linseed The Bo Co Ld.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Murray (s), 44 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Rockliff (s), 3,999 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 10 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brookfield (s), 750 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

Nubia (s), 600 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 2,250 cwts wheat, and 1,025 cwts mowra seed, G Motee ; 1,500 cwts groundnuts, D Sassoon and Co.

Amana (s), 5,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Worsley Hall (s) 255 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co ; 4000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore (s), 8000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan (s), 50 bales twist, E L Moolchand.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Peshwa (s), 322 bales cotton, R Luckmandass.

FOR MAURITIUS.

Okenburg (s), 500 bags wheat flour The W India F Mills and Co.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers every where at 3s, 6d, per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road London.

HIGH COURT—JULY 4.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

104-83—Jefferson, B and D—Choonilal Sakulchand vs. Dayacore and others—Payne, G and S.

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

9-83—Little, S F and N—Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata and others vs Bachoobai and another—Postonji and R and Nanu and H.

Long Causes.

50-87—Payne, G and S—Dost Mahomed Karimbhoy vs Ebrahimbhoy Karimbhoy and others—Ardesir H and D and W and G.

414-86—Chalk W and S—F Chalk and another vs Ruttonsey Dowji and others—Little, S F and N.

41-87—Little S F and N—Chooniial Varjeewandas vs Marwady Jokhiram Jeeraj—Hore, G and B.

196-86—Winter and B—Jamsetjee Postonjee Pochajee vs Shapurjee Nowrojee Pochajee and others—Muljee B B Tobin and R, and in person.

For further directions on Commissioner's report.

478-82—Little S F and N—Navivahoo and others vs. Mulji Purshotum and others—Nanu and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

382-84—Ardesir H and D—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson B and D. and Thakurdas D and C.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

323-86—In person—a pauper—Mudon Vithoba vs Luximon Vithoba and another—Nanu and H, and in person. Part heard.

314-85—Bicknell and K—Luximon Sowba Savat vs. Dewalibai and others—Wadia and G Part heard.

45-86—Hore C and B—Abdool Russool Amroodin vs. Fatmaboo and others—Nanu and H—Part heard.

48-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsey Ludha vs Dewkavahoo—Jefferson, B and D.

63-86—Payne G and S—Meghji Khatao vs. Kessowji Hansraj and others—E Wilkin.

77-86—E Wilkin—Lukhmibai vs. Meghji Khatao—Payne G and S.

506-86—Balkrishna and D—Narayen Mahadeo B Nolerao vs. Bhagarthibai—Crawford and B.

131-87—Chalk W and S—Maria vs. Gertrudes Quiny. In person.

BENGAL.

CHARGE AGAINST A PRIEST.—A pleader, on the 28th ultimo, in the Calcutta Police Court, on behalf of the proprietor of a ruth car, applied for and obtained a summons against the Rev. Mr. Jackson, of the St. Paul's Mission in Boitukhannah, for injuring an object of worship with a stick with intent to insult the religious feelings of the complainant. The facts, as alleged, were that a ruth car was being dragged through a lane, and when opposite the house of accused, he rushed out, capsized the car, causing the *Saligram* to be thrown to the ground. On the complainant remonstrating with the accused, the latter assaulted him with a stick.

MADRAS.

MR. GEOGHEGAN'S HEALTH.—We regret that the improvement in Mr. Geoghegan's health, which we noticed in a recent issue, has not been quite as good as is desirable. This officer is at present at Madras under medical treatment, and proceeds almost immediately on short leave to Chief, Madras State Railway Surveys, Mr. Assistant Engineer LeMessurier has been placed in charge of the Head-quarter Office at Bangalore.

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

THE LAHORE MAHOMEDANS.—On Sunday morning last a large meeting of Mahomedans was held in the Padshahi Mosque, Lahore, for the purpose of considering a proposal to erect a suitable building outside the Mochi Gate, to be used as a Lecture Hall, Library, Reading-Room, &c. The scheme met with the entire approval of the native gentlemen present, and steps will be taken to carry it out. Subscriptions amounting to over Rs. 2,500 were collected, and a further large amount has been promised.

CRIME BY SOLDIERS.—The Lahore paper says :—"There have been two or three recent cases of housetrespass or house-breaking, by night by European soldiers in one station in the Punjab, and it is complained that the offenders seem to have been dealt with much too leniently. In two of these cases we are told that they had been apprehended *in flagrante delicto* and made over to the military authorities, who only awarded them a week's imprisonment each. In the third, the sufferer, deterred apparently by the insufficient punishment of the two previous offenders, took no action in the matter."

THE METEOR.—An Agra correspondent writes :—"On the evening of the 24th ultimo, at about 20 minutes to 8 o'clock, I and a friend were fortunate enough to see the beautiful meteor described by a Lucknow correspondent in your issue of the 27th June. It appeared in the sky in the south-west, probably below the constellation of "Corvus," as your correspondent states ; but, it not being then quite dark and the evening a very dusty one, there were few stars visible. The meteor shone out suddenly and fixedly, a brilliant red, and larger than any planet we see with the naked eye. After a few seconds it shot towards the western horizon, assumed an electric blue colour, and then burst three distinct times into balls of little reddish stars. I have never seen, nor heard described by an eye-witness so beautiful a meteor."

BURMA.

THE BOILER EXPLOSION AT RANGOON.—Mr. William Christison, second Engineer of the s. s. Tenasserim, succumbed, at the Rangoon General Hospital, on the 21st ultimo, to the injuries he sustained by the explosion on board the steamer on the day previous. Mr. James Bigg, engine-room storekeeper, another person injured, is still lying in a precarious condition at the same institution.

THE LAST GREAT STATE PAGEANT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

THE last great historic pageant that was performed within the walls of the Westminster Abbey was the Coronation of the Queen on June 28, 1838, and it is curious to turn back to the chronicles of a past generation and read the accounts of the brilliant ceremony which so few of us remember. One of the best accounts we have read of this function is given in a pretty little volume, called "The First Year of a Silken Reign" (published by Messrs. Field and Tuer and compiled by Messrs. Tuer and Fagan,) in view of the extraordinary interest which is being taken in the approaching Jubilee celebration on Tuesday week, we give here a few extracts describing the most imposing feature of the Coronation :—

HOW THE ABBEY WAS TREATED IN 1838.

At break of dawn a discharge of twenty eight guns in St. James's Park announced that the Abbey would witness another splendid ceremonial. Long before daylight many persons had congregated about Buckingham Palace, and by four o'clock a.m. a line of carriages stretched from the Abbey to the top of Cockspur street. This is the picture the interior of the Abbey presented. To one entering the choir from the nave the full blaze of the decorations in this part of the church came as a kind of shock of splendour. At the eastern end was the grand altar with its Gothic canopy and gorgeous tracery. The walls were hung with purple and gold, and the floor was covered with a carpet to match. The Communion Table and the cushions on which the offerings were to be laid were covered with lustrous lace-bordered velvet fringed with gold. Immediately above the altar two galleries were reserved for members of the House of Commons, and in front of a trumpeters' gallery above, the arms of England appeared in gold relief. Two galleries ran at each side of the eastern extremity of the cross.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE SEATS

On the right was the box for the members of the Royal family, and on the left were benches for the bishops and the foreign ambassadors. In the north and south transepts, galleries and benches branched forth in every direction, reaching up to the catherine wheel windows in both transepts. The whole was covered with crimson cloth, gold-fringed, the monotony of which was broken by the short gilded pillars. The floor of the transepts was occupied with benches rising one above the other. The northern side was devoted to the peeresses, and the southern to the peers and their personal friends. The pulpit from which the Coronation sermon was preached was decked with crimson and gold. The galleries throughout were covered with crimson cloth, with gold fringe and panels, and wainscot of gold. The Coronation chair, which the Queen will use on Tuesday week, was placed immediately under the central tower of the Abbey.

EACH PERSON SHONE LIKE A RAINBOW.

At five o'clock in the morning the gates were thrown open, and the different parts of the Abbey rapidly filled. The peers were robed and had their coronets born by pages. Miss Martineau, who had a place in the church, says in her autobiography ; "I had never before seen the full effects of diamonds. As the light travelled, each peeress shone like a rainbow. The brightness, vastness, and dreamy magnificence of the scene produced a strange effect of exhaustion and sleepiness." At half-past nine the members of Parliament took their seats, and at ten o'clock the Royal procession started from Buckingham Palace, going, as it will again, up Constitution-hill, down Piccadilly, and so on to the Abbey.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

The procession was led by the High Constable of the City of Westminster, who was followed by the carriages of the foreign resident Ambassadors and Ministers, who were followed by carriages containing the various members of the Royal Family, with their suits, the band of the household cavalry, forty-eight of the Queen's watermen, twelve of her Majesty's carriages, each drawn by six horses, containing the suit. Then in this order :—

Military staff and aides-de-camp, on horseback.
Royal huntsmen, foresters marshalmen. Yeomen of the Guard.
The Clerk of the Check, Harbinger, Ensign, Lieutenant.
The State Coach, drawn by eight cream-coloured horses, attended by a Yeoman of the Guard at each wheel, conveying the Queen, the Mistress of the robes (Duchess of Southerland,) and the Master of the Horse (Earl of Albemarle).
The Gold Stick and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard riding on either side.

THE ROUTE AND THE RECEPTION.

As the gay cortège wound its way through the crowded streets the reception accorded the Queen was fervent in the extreme. After her Majesty, the personage who came in for the heartiest greetings from the populace was undoubtedly the veteran Marshal Soult. The route followed was up Constitution-hill, along Piccadilly, where great preparations had been made, every house being adorned with loyal inscriptions and emblems, down St. James's-street and Pall-Mall. The clubs were gaily decorated with festoons and garlands ; they were also fitted up with canopies, all of them crowded with brightly dressed women. Leaving Pall-Mall the procession wended his way along Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, Parliament-street, and on to the west entrance of the Abbey.

THE CEREMONY AND THE SCENE.

After robing, the Queen entered the choir, attired in her Royal robe of crimson velvet, furred with ermine and bordered with gold lace, wearing the collars of her Orders ; on her head a circlet of gold. Her Majesty's train was borne by eight ladies. The elaborate ceremony is far too long to describe, nor has it has any special interest. The ceremony of the homage took a long time, and during the performance the Lord Treasurer of the Household, the Earl of Surrey, flung about the coronation medals, for which a lively scramble ensued. Peers, generals. Gold sticks, and robed aldermen are described as having wrestled and fought, and worried the poor Treasurer and each other like a pack of street children.

THE QUEEN IS CROWNED.

After the homage came the Communion Service, the Queen then passing into King Edward's Chapel, where the Imperial mantle of State was changed for the Royal robe of purple velvet. Tumultuous shouts of "God save the Queen!" followed this culmination of the ceremony, and rang to the vaulted roof with a blare from the trumpeters. A signal being given the instant the crown was placed on the Queen's head, the Park guns and the great guns at the Tower fired a royal salute. Within the Abbey the acclamations having ceased, the Archbishop pronounced an exhortation, and the *Te Deum* was sung by the choir, after which the Queen ascended the platform and was assisted into her throne by the Archbishops and Bishops, to receive the homage of the spiritual and temporal lords.

EXHAUSTED NATURE AND TORN DRESSES.

The Queen left the Abbey at twenty-five minutes to five, amid the acclamations of the multitudes, and returned to the Palace by the morning route, her appearance with the crown and sceptre exciting the greatest interest. It is said that the now-crowned Sovereign did not seem exhausted after the most fatiguing services of the day ; such, however, was not the case with many who were present, for the hardy Miss Martineau relates that she herself was never so fatigued in her life, and that she observed several ladies sitting down on the ground in dust half a foot deep. The scene that presented itself outside the Abbey beggars all description ; the avenues and boarded galleries leading across the church yard were rendered literally impassable by ladies in a state of the most pitiable exhaustion, and with the dresses torn and soiled, lying and sitting in groups on the steps and flooring.

THE ILLUMINATIONS AND THE THEATRES.

In the evening the illuminations were on the grandest scale and of the most dazzling description. London is described as being one blaze of light. At the Ordnance Office in Pall-mall upwards of 60,000 lamps were used, the designs comprising pieces of artillery, firelocks, and piles of cannon-balls surrounded with devices of various Orders. Crockford's Club, at the corner of St. James's street and Piccadilly, had one immense illumination "Victoria Regina," outlined with small lamps. The show throughtout town was doubtless as successful as an illumination can be that has brilliancy for its object. By Royal command many of the theatres were opened gratuitously, £400 being paid for this purpose to each of the larger houses, £200 to the Hay market and Lyceum, £150 Adelphi and Astley's, £100 to the Surrey and Victoria, and proportionate sums to to the minor houses. The Duke of Wellington gave a ball at Apsley House to celebrate the event. Cards of invitation for two thousand persons were issued. Perhaps the most interesting and distinguished of the Duke's guests on this occasion was his old opponent in the Peninsular War. Marshal Soult. Throughout the provinces the rejoicings took the form of public dinners of roast beef and plum pudding for the poor, fancy-dress balls, and the usual illuminations and fireworks.

"THERE'S DASH," EXCLAIMED THE YOUNG QUEEN.

Leslie, in his Reminiscences, relates a very simple ending to all this glittering pageantry. The Queen had a favourite little spaniel, who was always on the look-out for her return when she was from home. On this eventful day her Majesty had of course, being separated from her pet longer than usual, and when the State coach drove up to the Palace steps, she heard him barking joyously in the hall and exclaimed, "There's Dash" and was in a hurry to doff her crown and royal robe and go and give Dash his bath. "I dont know why," said Leslie, "but the first sight of her in her robes of State brought tears into my eyes, and it had this effect upon many people ; she looked almost like a child." Thomas Campbell, the poet, who was present said, in his application for a ticket to the Earl Marshal, that "There was a place in the Abbey called Poet's Corner, and perhaps room might be found in it for a poor living poet."

A DAY OF LAVISH EXPENDITURE.

Some idea of the magnificence of the costumes may be formed from the description of the d

PANIC AT A BULL FIGHT.

THE *Petit Marseillais* gives the following account of a very exciting scene which occurred at a bull fight outside Saragossa the other day :—After two bulls had been despatched without any special incident, the third, an animal named Salado, jumped over the barrier into the amphitheatre, crushing an old man and a lad of 18. It would be difficult to give an adequate description of the panic and tumult which ensued. The whole of the spectators jumped to their feet. In the twinkling of an eye the space around the bull was vacated, and the crowd rushed into a corner, trying to protect itself by means of planks and sticks from his expected charge. The bull made a desperate rush for a young girl, who with a shriek fell to the ground; but one of the toreadors, with great presence of mind, trailed a red cloth in the path, and thus diverted his attention from the girl, who was dragged unconscious to a place of safety. The bull next trampled under foot an unfortunate vendor of drinking water, and forced his way into that part of the ring known as the "Tertulia." A young man in one of the boxes tried to shoot him, but the three bullets from his revolver, which he managed to lodge in him, only served to increase his fury. One of the men then tried to run him through, but he missed his aim, and the bull charged him furiously. The man stepped aside, and the bull's horns went so deep into the wooden paling that before he could withdraw them too men plunged their swords into him. Even this did not kill him outright, the enraged animal staggering some thirty yards and breaking down a number of benches before the breath was out of his body.

LIFE IN MELBOURNE.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Melbourne, affords a few glimpses of Australian life full of interest. We extract the following. Speaking of the last Cup Meeting in Melbourne, he says :—

"We have here purely democratic institutions, and it is pleasing to know how well our people can behave themselves. On Cup Day we had an attendance of 135,000 persons—on the four days of the meeting over a quarter of a million. Quite half of these attended the portion of the course where no charge is made. After the meeting, I called for the official police report. We had taken up nine card sharpers, one person for being drunk and disorderly, and one for obscene language. A lady might have walked through our "roughs" and not have had her ears offended. Certainly, she would never have been annoyed. We give away this year, in added money, £22,800, and we make no deductions from entrance fees, forfeits, &c. They all go to the stake, which this year will reach nearly £50,000. All fines are put aside for a distressed and disabled jockey fund. We are fortunate in having a respectable press, conducted on fair and moderate principles. Victoria has the same population as Kent, and the whole population of Australia and New Zealand does not equal the population of London. We intend holding an International Exhibition in 1888, and have already arranged for 21 acres for exhibitors."

Referring to the Constitution of the country he says :—

"We have the advantage of a clean sheet, and have few or no vested interests. We have triennial Parliaments, manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, payment of members, and the country bears the expenses of elections. No primogeniture. A most simple and inexpensive system for transfer of property. Free education. No State Church. Eight hours system for labour. Free libraries, and parks and gardens. Savings banks, mutual assurance, building societies, and temperance societies in the most flourishing condition. In fact, there is no part of the world where such a large proportion of the population is mutually or otherwise assured, or where the bulk of the working people own their houses and land. There is a very good system of local municipal government, and no hotels allowed to be open on Sunday. The people are prosperous, and we have no vested rights to hamper us. Take, for instance, the subject of tramways. We sent an engineer round the world to find out the best system in use. He reports on the continuous underground cable system. We adopt it at a cost of £30,000 a mile, and are now spending £3,000,000 on tramways. Although we run through a dozen municipalities, they are all governed by one Act, and there is no trouble in getting through."

MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL.

IN a circular which is being issued by the directors to applicants for shares in the Manchester Ship-Canal Company important statements are made with regard to the position of the undertaking, and certain financial arrangements which have been provisionally made are unanimously recommended for approval. The total amount of ordinary shares alloted and applied for up to the present date is upwards of £23,000,000. Applications are still coming in, and the directors say they have little doubt that the total subscription in Lancashire and the neighbouring counties will not fall far short of £4,000,000. As the company is required by its Act of 1885 to raise before the 6th of August next £5,000,000 of share capital in addition to the moneys required for the purchase of the Bridge-water undertaking, the directors, acting upon the advice of experienced authorities, and following the plan adopted with great pecuniary advantage by many large and prosperous companies, have decided to advise the issue of the other half of the company's capital—namely, £4,000,000—as preference shares bearing 4 per cent. interest during the construction of the works, and afterwards 5 per cent. per annum in perpetuity. The directors have had an offer from responsible capitalists to take the whole of the proposed issue of £4,000, preference shares. This offer they have accepted, stipulating that when the preference shares are offered publicly, special consideration shall be given to applications from the holder of ordinary shares. The directors are asking parliamentary powers to enable the company to devide its share capital into one-half ordinary and one-half preference.

THE PALLIUM.

DR. PORTER, S. J., the Archbishop of Bombay will be invested with the Pallium next Sunday, at the Cathedral, Kalbadevie, by the Bishop of Damaun. As few of the Catholics of Bombay have witnessed this ceremony, the *Bombay Catholic Examiner* thinks some account of the Pallium may be of interest to its readers. The Pallium is the distinguishing ornament of Archbishops, Primates and Patriarchs. It is described in the ceremony of investiture as the Pallium taken from the body of St. Peter, with which the Pope confers the name of Archbishop and a part in the plenitude of the Pastoral office.

The Pallium consists of a white circular woollen band, three fingers in width; four Maltese crosses of black silk are sown on to it; a pendant, a hand-and-a-half in length, hangs on the breast and another on the shoulders, each with a cross upon it and each terminating in a thin piece of lead covered with black silk. The Pallium in its present form probably represents what was originally a fringe or ornament on the cloak or Pallium. It is worn over the chasuble.

In ancient history we read that the Pallium of any one illustrious by rank or holiness or learning was worn by his successor. Elias gave his Pallium to Eliseus. St. Anthony wore the Pallium of the hermit S. Paul, the patriarchs of Alexandria put on the Pallium of St. Mark. And S. Linus is said to have assumed the Pallium of St. Peter, as succeeding to his dignity and jurisdiction. From very early times the Popes sent the Pallium to certain Bishops, constituting them by this act their special representatives for particular countries and granting them more than ordinary Episcopal jurisdiction. Ordinary Bishops have jurisdiction over the priests and the laity of their diocese: to St. Peter was commited the care of the lambs and of the sheep, that is, of the faithful and of their pastures; Archbishops, Primates and Patriarchs exercise a certain jurisdiction over the Bishops of their provinces, countries or patriarchates, and for this reason are said to share the plenitude of the Pastoral charge with the successors of St. Peter.

The Pallium is always blessed and consecrated by the Pope at the altar of St. Peter: formerly this ceremony was performed on the feast of the martyrdom of St. Peter; in later ages the day has been anticipated and the consecration takes place on the eve of his martyrdom, after vespers; the idea being that the Pallium represents the Pallium of St. Peter, who on that day resigned it to his successor in the government of the Church.

The consecrated Pallium is laid near the body of St. Peter and left there till the following morning. The Pallium signifies the plenitude of the Pastoral office; hence the Pope, whose pastoral jurisdiction extends over the whole world, wears the Pallium at High Mass, on all days, wherever he may be. Archbishops, Primates, and Patriarchs exercise the plenitude of the Pastoral office within a certain territory; they wear the Pallium only on specified days and only within the limits of their provinces. In one sense the Pallium is a strictly personal privilege: *ne transeat personam*, it must never be given to another, and the Church prescribes that it is to be buried with the Archbishop. In one sense too the Pallium is a territorial privilege: the Archbishop may not wear it beyond his province: if he is transferred to another Archepiscopal See, he will receive a new Pallium; at his death the second Pallium is placed over the chasuble in which he is buried, the first one is laid under his head.

From very early times the Pope sent the Pallium from Rome: Pope St. Mark in 336 sent the Pallium to the Bishop of Ostia. Towards the end of the 8th century it was granted to all Archbishops.

A FIGHT WITH A SEA MONSTER.

A DIVER, named Quintree, had a remarkable fight with a formidable fish called the boultous or boudro, a kind of shark which infests the Breton coast at Dourarnenez, the other day. The diver, an old salt, was employed by the French Government, and in pursuit of his daily labour duly descended, in a diving apparatus, off the Dourarnenez pier, for the purpose of laying the foundation of an addition to that structure. Whilst he was at the bottom of the sea the men, who were working the air-pump in the pontoon boat above, were suddenly frightened by feeling the alarm signal. They instantly pulled up, and brought a large boultous, nearly eight feet long, to the surface. The marine monster's head formed three-quarters of his length and his under-jaws were of immense size. Shortly afterwards Quintree came up, his hand on the air-pipe of his helmet, and his diving apparatus somewhat damaged. It appears that he went down to his work, and he had scarcely got to the last rung of the ladder when he saw the sea monster lying between two huge lumps of rock. He had in his hands only his stone chisel and a hammer, and he intended to go up for a crowbar at once; but the fish was too fast for him. It came towards him through the green water with its jaws wide open. Without losing a moment Quintree managed to wound the animal in the throat with his chisel, and then held it down on a stone while he drew a knife and made a hole in its body, through which he passed a rope, and thus sent the fish to the surface. Had it not been for his quickness and dexterity, the diver, owing to the rents which the fish would make in his apparatus, would have been drowned, and then devoured. As it happened, it was the boultous that was not only defeated, but eaten; for its body was divided among the victor and his comrades, who made a capital bouillabaisse of its prime parts.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANK.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 cl.	765
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	190
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do	115
Hong. and Shang. Bk. Corporation	43,199	100	all	17½ d.	£52
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct	120
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	830
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	758	400	400	Rs. 20	135
Bellary	698	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	107	125	125	Rs. 11	115
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,400
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	50	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,000	125	125		95
Mofussil Co.	3,120	400	400	Rs. 55	432½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co	1,250	500	50	Rs. 60	580
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	112½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 3	325
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary)	500	50	50	Rs. 7	450
Sind Press Co.	40	2,000	75	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 12	1300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	2	500
Volkart Press Co.	470	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	640

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	950
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co.	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	950	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,675

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarantood 5 per cent.	—	£100	—	—	£171½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,200	1,000	000	..	1,370
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	98
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Ballary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	570xd
Bo. Cotton Mfg. Co. Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 30	930
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	845
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	155
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	815
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 12½	200
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	720	Rs. 17½	690
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	600
Cooria Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	545
City of Bombay Shares	560	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	815
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 30	655
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	685
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		157
Hindustan Mills	1,020	1,000	1,000	850	750
Hingunghat Mill Co. Ld	700	500	all	37½ p.s	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	500	Rs. 30	540
Imp. Cotton Mills Co	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	475
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	560	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,385
James Greaves Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	590
Jaffer Ali Sons. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	420
Jewraz Bhalloo handeah	1,300	1,000	500	Rs. 5½	1070
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Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,475
Manockjee Petit's	650	1,000	1,000		995
Mazagon Spinning Co	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,210
Moraries Govindas	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	170
Mahaboobshai Mills, Gulburga	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,375
National spinning	2,400	600	..	9 p.c.	765
Naigaum Cotton Cloan	900	1,000	1,000	..	380
Ning Co., Ld.	97	1,000	10	..	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	650	1,000	1,000	..	995
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People of India S. & W Company	..	25	25	Rs. 6½	125
Prince of Wale Spinning Company	900	50	50	..	65
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Saurcon S. & W. Co.	1,400	1,000	0	..	1,550
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	50	Rs.	351
Shoiapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,120
Sonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	605
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Dover & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	Rs. 10	73
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Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,00	200	50	Rs.	104xd
Oriental Steam Association	5,00	20	20	8 p. c	105
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Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,00	50	50	Rs. 100	1155
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BELCHER RINGS	,,	5	0 to 7	0	NECKLETS	,,	16	0 to 65	0
BRACELETS	,,	14	0 to 40	0	NECKLETS & LOCKETS.	,,	24	0 to 90	0
BROOCHES	,,	4	0 to 14	0	PENCIL CASES	,,	4	8 to 12	0
BROOCH and EARRINGS	,,	8	0 to 25	0	PEN and PENCIL CASES.	,,	8	8 to 14	0
BROOCH PENDANTS ...	,,	11	0 to 16	0	SCARF PINS	,,	1	0 to 10	0
BROOCH PENDANTS & EARRINGS	,,	20	0 to 25	0	SCARF RINGS	,,	6	0 to 8	8
COLLARETTES	,,	36	0 to 54	0	SHIRT FRONT STUDS ...	,,	3	8 to 6	0
EARRINGS	,,	5	0 to 12	0	SLEEVE LINKS	,,	5	8 to 8	0
EAU DE COLOGNE BOTTLES	,,	9	8 to 11	8	SMELLING BOTTLES	,,	20	0 to 100	0
IVORY & SILVER PENCIL CASES	,,	5	0 to 7	8	SOLITAIRES	,,	4	8 to 10	0
					STUDS and LINKS	,,	8	0 to 12	0
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CHILD'S KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, RING and CORALS and BALES ...	,,	140	0		NAPKIN RINGS, each	,,	16	0 to 20	0
CHRISTENING MUGS ...	,,	60	0 to 100	0	POCKET FRUIT KNIVES in CASE	,,	6	0 to 9	0
CIGAR CASES	,,	80	0 to 100	0	SALT SELLARS, 4 and 6	,,	90	0 to 180	0
CIGARETTE CASES	,,	27	0 to 70	0	SUGAR BASINS	,,	75	0 to 100	0
FORK and SPOON	,,	28	0 to 40	0	TEA SETS	,,	250	0 to 320	0
KNIFE,FORK and SPOON	,,	48	0 to 70	0	TEA SPOONS (6 in case) ...	,,	45	0 to 60	0
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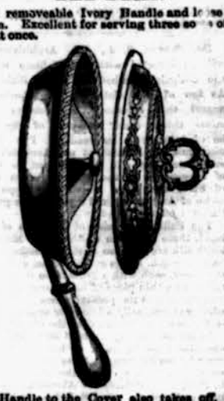

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